St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

VOL. XXVIII. ST. LOUIS, TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1879. NO. 30.

NOTICE!

MILLER, GRANT & CO.

Have purchased the Bankrupt Stock of Bennet Williams, late of Broadway, New York, consisting of

REAL AND IMITATION LACES AND

EMBROIDERIES,

And will offer them at less than half their original cost. Ladies in want of these goods will save at least ONE-HAhF by buying of us.

TORCHON LACES,

2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 9c, 10c, 11c, 12c, 15c, 17c and up to $1 50 per yard.

BLACK FRENCH LACES

In wide widths, at 15c, 20c, 25c and 30c.

BRETON LACES

At Extraordinarily Low Prices.

Paris Novelties in Ladies' Dresses,

WITH TRIMMINGS TO MATCH.

MILLER, GRANT & CO.,

609 N. Fourth Street.

GLENN'S

SULPHUR SOAP

THE LEADING EXTERNAL SPECIFIC FOR

SKIN DISEASES

A Beautifier of the Complexion.

PRICES: 25 cts. a Cake. A BOX WITH 3 Cakes 70 c. Sent by Mail Prepaid.

It renders the Cuticle Healthful, Clear, and Smooth, and is the best possible substitute for expensive Sulphur Baths. It will heal Ulcers and Sores.

Persons employing it have no need to resort to Sulphur Springs for bathing purposes.

It is a desirable DISINFECTANT for CLOTHING or BED LINEN, and a capital remedy and preventive of Obnoxious or Contagious Diseases. It is also valuable as an injection.

As an adjunct of the TOILET, it is far more desirable than any cosmetics.

TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, and BLOTCHES yield to its influence; and it is the very best soap to shave with, leaving the skin smooth. It also ERADICATES DANDRUFF. The article is endorsed by the Medical fraternity.

All respectable Druggists, Fancy Goods Dealers and Grocers keep on hand GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP; and will on demand for it supply the genuine.

CAUTION!—See that you get the above bearing both the name and design on the carton which encloses each cake, as this famous remedy has been counterfeited.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Prop., N.Y.

FAMOUS REMEDIES.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, for Coughs and all Lung Diseases.
HAIR REVIVIUM, For restoring Gray Hair to Original Color (Unequalled), 50 Cents.
PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS, which Cure in One Minute. 25 Cents.
HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE (instantaneous), 50 Cents.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FURNITURE

OUR ELEGANT SPRING STOCK

NOW COMPLETE.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLES

EVER SHOWN,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES

Ever Made by Us.

PURCHASERS

SHOULD MAKE THEIR SELECTIONS AT ONCE

And get Choice, before assortment is broken.

Burrell, Comstock & Co.

Nos. 402 and 404 N. Fourth Street.

BOWMAN & BLEYER,

WINE MERCHANTS,

FOURTH & WALNUT STS,

Will retail WINES AND LIQUORS by the Gallon or Case, at Wholesale Prices. Mail or personal orders will have prompt attention and be delivered free of charge.

OUR PRICE LIST:

WINES.	Per Gallon.	WHISKIES.	Per Gallon
Kelley Island Catawba, vintage 1876	$1 25	McBrayer, Sour Mash, 1873	$4 50
Kelley Island Catawba, vintage 1874	1 50	W. S. Stone, Sour Mash, 1875	3 50
Sweet Catawba, vintage 1875	1 25	Anderson, Sour Mash, 1876	3 25
Delaware Catawba, vintage 1876	2 00	Anderson, Sour Mash, 1877	2 75
Virginia Seedling, vintage 1875	2 50	Bear Grass, 1876	4 25
California Block, vintage 1876	1 25	Bear Grass, 1877	4 25
" Riesling, vintage 1875	1 50	Our Private Stock	2 50
" Zinfandel, vintage 1875	2 00	Gordon Sour Mash	2 00
" Muscatelle, vintage 1875	2 00	Marshall Bourbon	1 75
" Port, vintage 1876	1 50	CASE WINES.	Per Case.
" Sherry, vintage 1876	1 50	Sans Parell Champagne, 1 doz. qts	$12 00
" Angelica, vintage 1876	1 50	Sans Perial Champagne, per 2 doz. pts	14 00
" Brandy, vintage 1876	3 00	Imperial, qts	11 00
" Brandy, vintage 1870	5 00	Imperial, pts	12 00
Imported Clarets, "Medoc"	1 50	Rhine Wine	6 00
Imported Clarets, St. Julien	2 00	Clarets, from $4 00 to	9 00

THE TRADE SUPPLIED AT LOWEST JOBBING RATES.

Send for Price Current.

Alexander's Drug - Store,

S. E. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS.

Since the burning of the Fifth and Olive Street Store, I have concentrated on the Fourth Street Store, which has been restocked with a full line of Fancy Goods, Perfumery and Pure Medicines. The PRESCRIPTION FILES of the Fifth Street Store were ALL SAVED, and can be refilled at the Fourth Street Store, as before, with PURE Medicines accurately compounded. Medicine sent promptly to any part of the city on receipt of order by Telephone, Mail or otherwise.

M. W. ALEXANDER.

NOTE—Will re-occupy Fifth and Olive Street Building as soon as completed.

THE FIRE SALE!

THE GREAT FIRE SALE!

The Original Fire Sale!

THE ONLY GENUINE FIRE SALE IN THE CITY IS AT

B. NUGENT'S.

$20,000 worth of Dress Goods from 3c a yard up.
Genuine all Linen Mummy Cloths at 35c; sold everywhere at 50c.
Splendid quality Lupin's all-wool double-fold Cashmere Debeige for 40c; worth 65c.
Superb Brocaded Silk Grenadines at 75c; well worth $1 25.

BLACK CASHMERES! BLACK SILKS!

Over 75 pieces Genuine Guinet Goods at Lower Prices than the manufacturer himself ever sold them before.

Colored Trimming Silks,
Colored Trimming Satins,
Black Satins,
Linen Lawns,
Organdie Lawns.

Beautiful goods at 6 1-4c a yard.
5,000 Printed Calico Aprons, best goods at 3c each.

Lace Curtains! Lace Curtains!!

Greatest sale of these goods ever known. All first-class and perfect in every respect. Over 2,200 pairs, from 50c a pair up, and including the Real Antique Patterns in ECRU at $4 a pair, worth $8 and $10 in the regular way.

SHADES! SHADES! SHADES!

GOOD SHADES! HANDSOME SHADES!

Plain Shades 65c each; Ornamental Shades 75c, worth $1 50; at $1, worth $2 50.
The whole business must be closed out this week.
Make no mistake, these Curtains and Shades are positively being sold at a sacrifice.

IMMENSE PILES OF

Table Linens, Towels, Crashes and Linen Lap Robes

Yet remain to be disposed of, and will be sold CHEAP. The public know that when we say cheap we mean cheap, and that the same goods anywhere else would cost nearly double the money.

THIS SALE WILL INCLUDE TREMENDOUS BARGAINS

IN LADIES' FINE MUSLIN UNDERWEAR. Every article guaranteed perfect in fit and workmanship.

Elegantly Trimmed Chemise at 50c, 62c, 75c, 87c and $1, including French Sacque-shape and Torchon trimmed, with drawers to match.
Superb Trail Walking Skirts, elaborately ruffled, at 50c and 62c, worth 87c and $1.
LADIES' GAUZE MERINO UNDERVESTS, good quality, high neck and long sleeves, low neck and short sleeves, high neck and short sleeves, all at 25c each.
Infants' Lace Caps, Swiss Caps, Crochet Caps, Organdie Caps and Wash Caps of all kinds.
Expected by express on Monday Morning, 1,500 Children's real Torchon Collars for 10c each.
Corsets for every body's wife and all his female relations for a trifle more than the carrying of them away.
125 dozen French Woven Corsets at 25c.
90 dozen 60-bone Hand-made Corsets at 39c, worth 75c.
Elegant Extension Corsets 75c. Magnificently Embroidered French Coutille, double Busk, hand-made Corsets, $1. The Thompson Corset, the Werle Corset, the C. P. Corset, the Mme. Mooly Corset. Our Corset Department is well worthy of a visit. In CORSETS we claim to have the LARGEST STOCK and LOWEST PRICES.

HANDKERCHIEFS!

Enough to supply the City of St. Louis, and some to spare for the Country. Big Handkerchiefs, Little Handkerchiefs, Plain Handkerchiefs, Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, Fancy Bordered Handkerchiefs. All kinds and qualities and all CHEAP.
Gents' Fine Linen Fancy-bordered Handkerchiefs 15c each, worth 35 and 50c.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!

Will be included in this sale at prices never before attempted. Specially low prices on over 500 Silk Parasols and Umbrellas.

SPECIAL.

2,500 yards Lonsdale and Fruit of the Loom remnants at 7 1-2c a yard, on

MONDAY MORNING.

The only house that has any of the goods saved by Chase & Cabot from the great fire is the

RELIABLE DRY GOODS STORE OF

B. NUGENT,

819 AND 821 N. FIFTH ST.,

Between Franklin Ave. and Union Market.

H.D. MANN & Co.

417 and 419 N. Fourth St.,

Are receiving daily additions to their stock of LINEN Lawns, Union Lawns, PRINTED Cotton Lawns, French Zephyrs, MADRAS Ginghams, French ORGANDIES, French Jaconets, Linen Suitings, French Percales, FRENCH PRINTED SATINES, French Printed MOMIE Cloths, and an endless variety of new and beautiful Prints and Cambrics in exquisite colors, all at

REASONABLE PRICES.

GOTHAM GOSSIP.

The Clydes and Lorillard.

NEW YORK, May 20.—In the suit brought by the Attorney-General of this State to dissolve the Philadelphia and New York Steam Navigation Company, of which Wm. P. Clyde, his father, Thomas Clyde, and Jacob Lorillard, are the chief stock holders, the two Clydes are accused of having fraudulently diverted the profits of the company to their own benefit. It is alleged that the company has not the legal number of stockholders and directors, and that there have been many irregularities in connection with it. Lorillard supports the movement for the appointment of a receiver and a dissolution of the company.

TWO OLD LETTERS.

In the Tribune to-day are printed for the first time two old letters, one written by Horace Greeley on the plot to assassinate Jefferson Davis in 1864 by three Union soldiers, and one by Gen. Sherman in the same year on the origin and object of the war. The Greeley letter is as follows:

OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE, }
NEW YORK, March 4, 1864. }

SIR:—Trust God in all things and work by His means. I submit that assassination is not among these. You greatly mistake in supposing Davis of any consequence. The monster that is

DEVOURING US

is slavery—the passion for using the ignorant and simple, not for their own good, but for ours alone. Were this out of our own blood, we should very soon see the rebellion crumble, and, as it is, the war will last no longer than we resist its trying and ultimately purifying influences. YOURS, HORACE GREELEY.

SHERMAN'S LETTER

was written from Georgia to an old lady friend in Baltimore. The following is an extract:

"My own heart beats as warmly as ever toward those kind and generous families that greeted us with such warm hospitality in days gone past, but still present in memory; and to-day were any of our old cherished circle, their children or their children's children to come to me as of old,

THE STERN FEELING OF DUTY

would melt as dew before the genial sun and, I believe, I would strip my own children that they might be sheltered, and yet they call me a barbarian, bandit and monster, and all epithets that language can invent that can signify malignity and hate. All I pretend to say is that on earth or in heaven man must submit to some arbiter. He must not throw off his allegiance to his Government and to God without just reason and cause. The South had no cause nor reason or pretext."

The Indian Territory Invasion.

CADDO, I. T., May 20.—Direct information from leading Indians in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations is that the Indians are becoming restive under the idea that the whites are about to attempt the occupation of their territory. Much uneasiness exists and the Chickasaws are much depressed at the threatening outlook. It is believed they are organizing an armed resistance to meet the armed invasion of the whites.

Appointed.

By Western Associated Press.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—Judge Wilson, to-day, appointed the following gentlemen members of the Board of Public Works, to serve five, four, three, two and one years respectively: Matthew Ryan, Simon Wolfstein, C. W. Rowland, Nathan Caldwell, R. H. Weatherhead.

Last Edition

FEARFUL FLOODS.

The Danube Rising and Overflowing Its Banks.

Towns and Villages Inundated and the Streets Filled with Water.

A Long List of Financial Crashes in England.

Dollinger and the Pope---Eastern Roumelia---Resignation of the President of the Reichstag.

Austro-Hungary.

THE DANUBE OVERFLOW.

By Cable to Western Associated Press.

LONDON, May 20.—A correspondent who has just traversed the Danube from Giurgevo to Buda-Pesth telegraphs: The Danube is very high. A short distance above Bazias where the Austrian shore becomes low and flat, the flood extends a great distance inland. Between this point and Belgrade the river is from five to fifteen miles wide. At Belgrade it is fully twenty miles wide. Nearly all the Austrian villages between Pesth and Bazias have

WATER IN THE STREETS.

The riverside inhabitants informed me the water is already within two feet of the highest point recorded, and is still rising. The floods continuing so late in the season must cause great damage to the crops. All grain and other growing produce in Roumania, Bulgaria and Austro-Hungary, not within reach of high water, are looking finely, and promise a bountiful harvest.

France.

AN IDLE INVENTION.

By Cable to Western Associated Press.

PARIS, May 20.—The Republique Francaise pronounces the statement that Ministers Waddington and Lepere cannot remain in the same cabinet an idle invention.

A BANQUET.

PARIS, May 20.—A banquet was given in this city last evening to the members of the Panama Inter-Oceanic canal.

Eastern Europe.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF ROUMELIA.

By Cable to Western Associated Press.

VIENNA, May 20.—Negotiations for the transfer of the administration of Eastern Roumelia to Governor Aleko Pasha have been satisfactorily concluded. Russia has promised that as soon as Aleko Pasha arrives in Philippopolis General Stalypine will remove the Russian headquarters elsewhere.

England.

DISASTROUS FAILURES.

By Cable to Western Associated Press.

LONDON, May 20.—R. G. Threlfall, cotton manufacturer, at Preston, failed. Liabilities £50,000. C. M. E. Smith, iron monger, Middlesborough, failed. Liabilities £99,000. Lely, Solbe & Co., merchants in the Spanish trade, Eastcheap, E. C., failed. W. Polak & Company and Symons & Co., both of Rotterdam, have failed in consequence of the failure of the Afrikanische Handelsvereeniging. The liabilities of the latter will fall heavily on the Meiningen Bank, Darmstadt Bank and the Bank of Rotterdam. One of the directors of the Afrikanische Handelsvereeniging

TRIED TO COMMIT SUICIDE

at Antwerp. He is now under surveillance in the hospital, as it is expected his extradition will be demanded. Another director of the same company fled to Spain with his family. The latter, whose name is Pincoffs, was a man of great commercial and financial influence. He was a member of the first Chamber, and one of the leaders of the Liberal party.

THE ENGLISH ERIE SHAREHOLDERS.

By Cable to Western Associated Press.

LONDON, May 20.—The bondholders and shareholders of the Erie Railway Company to-day received the report of the reconstruction trustees up to September 30, 1878. Resolutions were unanimously adopted approving the report and accounts also expressing the satisfaction of the English proprietary at the large interest in the company's bonds and stocks being taken by the American holders, from whom the meeting of the trust board may

BE GRADUALLY STRENGTHENED

by the addition of a high class of business men having a substantial holding in the company. There was no dissent from the generally favorable view taken by the trustees of the present condition of the property. Sir Edward Watkins and various speakers expressed their friendliness towards the arrangement with the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, if it can be made without prejudice to the Erie Railway proprietors.

Germany.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REICHSTAG RESIGNS.

By Cable to Western Associated Press.

BERLIN, May 20.—In Parliament to-day the Vice-President read a letter from Von Forckenbeck announcing his resignation of the presidency of the House on the ground of ill-health and antagonism between his own views and those of the majority of the Reichstag, as he foreshadowed at the dinner of the free trade representatives on the 18th inst.

Italy.

THE VATICAN AND DR. DOLLINGER.

NEW YORK, May 20.—A letter from Rome says there have been a number of contradictory reports concerning the approaching reconciliation of Dr. Dollinger with the church. The case is now reported to be this: Shortly after the accession of the present Pope, he caused a distinguished ecclesiastic to call upon Dr. Dollinger, and to express to him the sorrow with which the Pope had heard of his schism, and the hope that he would find grace to abjure his errors and to return to

THE BOSOM OF THE CHURCH

of which he had once been so faithful and obedient a son and so staunch and able a defender. Dr. Dollinger made a somewhat evasive reply. He spoke of the grief and disgust with which the course of his fellow schismatics had filled him, especially in the matter of the marriage of their priests, but still he did not find himself able to make an act of faith respecting the decrees of the Vatican council. A few days afterwards he wrote

THE FOLLOWING LETTER:

"I have neither written nor done anything which could have given occasion for such a rumor. Only three weeks ago I published a lecture in which I stated in so many words that nobody possessing a scientific culture of mind can ever accept the decrees of the Vatican council. Having during the last nine years devoted my time principally to the study of all the questions connected with the history of the Popes and councils, and I may say gone again over the whole ground of ecclesiastical history, the result is that the proofs of the falsehood of the Vatican decrees

AMOUNT TO DEMONSTRATIONS.

When I am told that I must swear to the truth of these doctrines, my feeling is just as if I were asked to swear that two and two make five, and not four."

Six days after writing this letter, Dr. Dollinger appears to have again experienced a change of mind, for a letter from him has been received here indicating his intention to make his submission.

South America.

WAR NEWS.

By Cable to Western Associated Press.

LONDON, May 20.—Peruvian advices, official and others, contradict Valparaiso telegrams about the progress of the war, and call attention to the fact that Chili has control of the communications. The news, therefore, is necessarily one-sided.

Russia.

THE RUSSIAN DEFEAT AT MERV.

LONDON, May 20.—Details respecting the defeat of the Russian army at Merv, on April 15, by the Turcomans, are as yet meagre. Merv is an important town in Turkistan, 300 miles southeast of Khiva. The Russian army there was one rather of occupation and observation than one of further invasion and conquest, but under the orders of Gen. Kaufman detachments from the ranks had made several reconnoissances in force toward Herat. The battle of April 15 appears to have begun by a surprise on the part of the Turcomans.

They fell upon the Russians without warning, and completely defeated them with great slaughter, capturing much booty. The Russians retreated in some disorder.

LOST THROUGH LOVE.

A Hopeless Passion the Cause of Lieut. Carrow's Suicide.

His Affection for the Lady Disapproved by Her Parents.

Finally Rejected, He Sought Consolation in Death.

More Concerning the Sad Tragedy in the Planters' House Yesterday.

The suicide of Lieut. Chas. M. Carrow, of the Seventh Cavalry, at the Planters' House yesterday afternoon, has already been published in all of its bloody details, but the mystery which hung over the sad occurrence remains to be cleared up. The deceased left not a line, so far as yet known, to explain his rash deed, and the solution must be worked out from surrounding circumstances. That there was some terribly impelling cause, no one conversant with the affair could reasonably doubt. Why did he fire the fatal shot? There was a woman in the case, and the answer is to be found in the agony of unfortunate love. One little paragraph from a letter found in his room and published in one of the German papers this morning furnishes the key by which the mystery has been unlocked. The extract is as follows:

"I fear you are still seeking in this miserable life for that which it is unable to give you. For my part, I am firmly convinced that

LIFE IS NOT OFFERING YOU THE CONSOLATION

which you so much need.

The letter was written March 22, 1879, and was signed by the daughter of a distinguished army officer. The young lady is known far and near for her rare beauty and splendid accomplishments. Her home is in St. Louis, where her father has been stationed much of his life, and since her entrance into society she has been

A REIGNING FAVORITE.

She had a brother killed with Custer, in the summer of 1877. He was one of the noblest and most promising young officers in the army and his fate was mourned along with that of his companions by the whole nation. His mother, father and sister were unconsolable for his untimely loss. Last summer the belle of the young lady took his family to his post at Fort Lincoln. This was done for a change so that they might

FORGET THEIR GRIEF

in the midst of new surroundings. The sequel shows that to the young lady, at least, it was but the going away from one grief to find another. When she and her mother arrived at Fort Lincoln Carrow had been there only a short time. He graduated at West Point in the spring of 1878, and immediately proceeded West to join his regiment passing through St. Louis on his way. The society at Fort Lincoln was limited mainly to one or two families, and the officers of the regiment, but in this small circle were

TWO AS BRIGHT STARS

as ever shone in any galaxy; these were the daughter of the distinguished army officer and Lieutenant Carrow. She was fair and he was brave. He was young, ambitious and handsome. He was brilliant as a soldier and she was brilliant as a woman. It was natural that they should be attracted to each other, and they were. The mellow days of September had barely come, when it was easy to see that both had realized the preciousness of

LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM.

But barely had the buds of affection begun to open, when there came a blighting hand. The eyes of her father and mother were quick to discover the truth and as quick were their minds to devise some method of breaking up an alliance of which they could not approve. Carrow, as brave and as handsome as he was, failed to find favor with the young lady's parents. They said he was reckless, dissipated, and that his marriage with their beloved daughter would be dangerous to her fortune and her happiness. It was a dark cloud that had quickly spread over the gallant young officer's future. His price was stung, and his naturally nervous temperament chafed under the infliction, like a fiery steed goin t the bit. The young lady was brought back to St. Louis, her father and mother hoping by that means to cause her to forget what they conceived to be an unwise love. But as love laughs at bolts and bars, so it does at distance, and what words from the lips could not speak, words on paper did. The unfortunate Lieutenant nursed his affection tenderly through many long months. Finally he resolved to come to St. Louis and seek a final answer. He came here six weeks ago and plunged at once into all the fascinations of the most recherche society. He was received in open arms by

THE LEADING MEMBERS OF FASHIONABLE CIRCLES

and he became the boon companion of some of the most elegant young men of the city. He was invited to the homes of many of the best families and soon became a great favorite with several well-known young ladies. But those who knew him best and had the secrets of his heart knew that there was under all his gaiety a sombre feeling of distrust and hopelessness. He had come to get a final answer to an appeal that was as earnest as his life, and the answer was hanging in the balance. Only about two weeks ago he attended a German at the house of a well-known and wealthy resident. He was to lead with the young lady with whom he was so

PASSIONATELY IN LOVE.

He told a friend of it during the afternoon previous, and was in a fit of nervous delight. He said his prospects were never fairer, and that he believed he was going to be successful. He danced with the young lady, as had been agreed upon, and the next day he said to his friends that he flattered himself that the long and anxiously discussed question had been decided in his favor.

But the ray of sunlight was short-lived, and when it passed away the love of life went with it. A week ago Carrow told a friend that he was going to make "a final charge," and "if I'm repulsed," said he, "I'll give up the struggle." This was a

HALF-UTTERED PROPHECY

of the terrible tragedy that took place yesterday. The charge was made, but there was neither a defeat nor a victory. She said, "Wait a few days and I will write you a letter." These were to him days of agonizing suspense. Would her father and mother consent? How could he know the torture that he felt unless there could have been understood the depth and intensity of his love. On Sunday night he was with some of his friends and assumed an uncommon lightheartedness. It was artificial and mechanical, the mere attempt to disguise his real feelings. Though it is not known to be a positive fact, it is supposed by those who knew him most intimately, that

THE FATAL LETTER

was received yesterday. It was the final answer. The result is too well known, and the mystery is lifted.

There is something especially sad about such a death, and if he were the only sufferer, it would be better, but there are other hearts left to bleed over it.

THE BODY TO BE REMOVED.

The body of the young lieutenant is lying in a casket at Smithers' undertaking establishment on Olive street, where it will remain until this evening, when it will be taken to the Union Depot and conveyed on the East-bound train to its last resting place in Pottsville, Pa.

CASSLER CHOKED.

A Hanging at Seward, Nebraska, To-Day.

Details of the Crime for Which He Swung.

Buford, the Murderer of Judge Elliott, Secures a Change of Venue.

Telegraphic Notes of Crime and Casualty.

Hanged.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

LINCOLN, NEB., May 20.—Cassler was hung at Seward to-day. He died without a struggle.

HISTORY OF THE CRIME.

On the afternoon of Thursday, July 11, 1878, a man and his son, while fishing in the Blue River, near the city of Seward, were startled by discovering on the opposite side of the river the dead body of a man floating in the water near the shore. The alarm was given at once and a number of citizens came down to the locality, and, swimming across the stream, attached a line to the body, by which it was drawn to the other side.

Upon examination a bruise was found over the right eye, apparently made by some blunt instrument, and upon further examination a pistol wound was discovered in the left side of the breast. The bullet had passed in at the front, going through the left lung, severing an artery and a vein, fracturing one rib near the upper end, missing the heart and coming out an inch to the left of the backbone. The wound was one that must have been fatal, though evidently it had not produced instant death, and the blow in the head had probably been given to finish the bloody work.

The clothing of the dead man was examined and a small sum of money found thereon, together with a postal card, with an unfinished communication written thereon, and addressed to Mrs. Lizzie Munroe, Arkansas City, Colley county, Kansas. Also a letter, evidently from

THE DEAD MAN'S WIFE,

addressed to "My Dear George," and speaking of her failure to sell some property near Arkansas City, and sending the love of two small boys.

The quiet little city of Seward became at once in an uproar of excitement. The name and home of the murdered man were clearly indicated by the effects found upon his body. In a few hours a citizen of Beaver Crossing, a village in Seward county, identified the body as that of a man who had been seen in that neighborhood on the 6th and 7th of that month, and who, when last seen, was in company with Orlando Cassler, a man living two miles from the village.

The Deputy Sheriff at once started for Beaver Crossing, arrested Cassler on his farm, and brought with him several of his neighbors to give testimony before the Coroner's jury.

From the first moment of

THE ARREST OF CASSLER

circumstances went rushing towards him with such rapidity and certainness that scarcely a doubt was entertained of his guilt before the investigation had been begun. Cassler's Beaver Crossing neighbors testified that Munroe had appeared at that place on Saturday, July 6, and had had conversations with a number of parties. He stated that he wanted to dispose of his farm in Kansas and remove to Nebraska, and meanwhile wanted to sell his team, as he had another one. He was seen in confidential conversation with Orlando Cassler, and at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, July 7, Cassler and himself took his team and started for Seward. On the following morning, May 8, Cassler returned alone with Munroe's team.

This thing created suspicion at once, as it was believed that Cassler did not have money enough to purchase the team, as he gave out he had done.

Cassler took the stand and corroborated all the above statements, and further testified that Munroe and himself had arrived at Seward at 3 p. m. on Sunday and had gone into camp a half mile from the town, on the bank of the Blue River. They went up town and purchased some victuals, and returned to camp.

Subsequently some men from the southern part of the State encamped under a bridge near them, and soon after Cassler and Munroe moved further up the river, without giving the newcomers any reason therefor.

Next morning, just after the newcomers had arisen for the day, Cassler approached them with a request for them to assist him in

CATCHING HIS HORSES.

He informed them, in answer to questions to that effect, that "the other fellow," meaning Munroe, had been taken sick and had gone up town after some medicine. The horses were caught, and Cassler departed.

The coroner's jury proceeded to examine the ground where Cassler and Munroe had encamped for the night, and discovered a trail through the grass, leading from the camping ground to the river, as though some heavy body had been dragged through it. There were also numerous tracks in the mud along the bank at and near the terminus of the trail. An exploded pistol cap was also found on the trail.

The theory was that Cassler had shot Munroe, and, not killing him instantly, had knocked him in the head, then

DRAGGED HIM TO THE RIVER

and thrown him in. The body had at first sunk, but after the gases had generated in it a couple of days, it rose to the surface and floated half a mile below, to the place where it was found. One of the Seward merchants testified that on Monday morning Cassler had come into his store with his clothing very wet, and, in answer to how they became so, replied that he had been running through the wet grass to catch his horses.

The sheriff next searched Cassler's house, and found therein a lot of deeds and other papers belonging to Munroe, and, concealed in the bed, also some minor articles, which were identified as having been the property of the murdered man.

Notwithstanding this damnably convincing, though entirely circumstantial, evidence, Cassler, from first to last, averred his innocence. He said he purchased the team, giving an eighty-acre homestead right and $100 cash therefor. The latter he says he borrowed from the Seward County Bank. This was speedily proven to be false. He then declared that he had said this because he didn't think it was any of his questioner's business where he got the money, but that the truth was he had saved it from pension money saved by him. He accounted for Munroe's papers being found at his house by saying that he found in Munroe an

OLD ARMY MESS-MATE,

and invited him to his house. While there, he had taken the papers from his pockets for the purpose of showing Cassler a few trifling possessions, and had carelessly laid them on a table, and forgot to return them to his pocket. On Sunday, after having purchased his team, Cassler had agreed to take him to Seward, that he might take the train. He thought of the papers when he got near the city, but told Cassler he might send them to him after he returned. Munroe was then taken sick, and went up town to get some medicine, and that was the last the prisoner had seen of him. He supposed he had taken the train, and gone home, until apprised of the finding of the body in the river and by being himself arrested.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict that Geo. L. Munroe came to his death by a pistol shot fired by Orlando Cassler, and Cassler was remanded to jail to await the action of the grand jury. In November last the grand jury found an indictment against him of murder in the first degree. The term and the case were then continued until January. On the 28th of January the trial began before Judge Post. Cassler had Messrs. Lawley and Leese, two of the best criminal lawyers in the State to defend him, and they did all that lawyers could have done in such a case. The evidence was substantially the same as that we have already given, and the testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution could not be shaken in the least. The case had excited a great deal of interest, and was therefore tried in the Opera-house, which was called crowded to its utmost capacity. The prisoner was attended constantly by his wife and sister. After a six hours' argument by the attorney for the defense, and a shorter one to close by the prosecution, the case was given to the jury at 5 p. m. on February 5, and after an hour's consideration, the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The two ladies shrieked and had to be carried out, but Cassler received the verdict with perfect coolness. On the 6th, Judge Post sentenced him to death on May 20. He betrayed not the least emotion upon receiving his sentence, and his splendid nerve has never for a moment deserted him since that time.

His attorneys applied for a new trial, which was refused. They decided that they would not appeal to the Supreme Court, but would go direct to the Governor and sue for commutation of sentence. They have been untiring in their efforts, and last week Mrs. Cassler, accompanied by her four children,

KNELT AT THE FEET OF THE GOVERNOR

and begged for the life of the husband and father. Later, last Friday, the sister had a two hours' interview with him. It was a trying place to put the youngest Governor in the land in, but he did his duty. A petition signed by no less than forty men, all that could be raised, was presented last Saturday. The signers were nearly all men opposed to capital punishment, under any and all circumstances, with a few who signed through sympathy for the unfortunate family.

Orlando Cassler was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., in August, 1817. He served three years in the army from that State and emigrated to Wisconsin, where he served two years in the Penitentiary for horse stealing, of which he also denies his guilt. He came to Nebraska in 1874. He had always been an object of suspicion by his neighbors, but had never been detected in crime before. As can be seen from the foregoing he was a man of excellent nerve. He denied his guilt to the last.

Buford's Ruse.

By Western Associated Press.

FRANKFORT, KY., May 20.—Thos. Buford was brought from Louisville on the train this morning. The court convened at 10 o'clock, Judge McNamara on the bench. George M. Curtis, for the defense, made an argument for a change of venue. The court decided that as the law was mandatory he would grant the change. Owenton, County of Owen, was fixed upon as the place for trial. The court is to convene there on July 8th.

Suicide.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

DECATUR, ILL., May 20.—The son of J. W. Morlin, a druggist of this city, committed suicide last night by taking an overdose of morphine. Morlin was nineteen years of age, and there is no reason why he should have ended his life by self-destruction, as he was in his usual good health and seemed to be of sound mind.

Judge Elliott's Assassin.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 20.—Buford, the murderer of Judge Elliott, was taken from here on an early morning train and will arrive in Frankfort in time for the opening of the court. His friends feel sure a change of venue to Owen county will be granted. This will give another delay, and the insanity plea will be urged for all it is worth.

Death From an Accident.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

OTTAWA, ILL., May 20.—Last night Milo Standford died from the effects of a gun shot received on Saturday while out hunting. Standford was a prominent citizen here, and owned a good deal of property in Kansas City, Mo.

Murderers Recaptured.

BRYAN, TEX., May 20.—Jack and Tom Jones, who murdered a saloon-keeper named Morse, in Calvert, and escaped from jail here with other murderers, were captured in Leon county while sleeping under the trees.

Acquitted.

GALVESTON, May 20.—Captain Lincoln, who killed the mutinous soldier, has been acquitted after a trial.

Death of S. W. Sutherland—Gen. Sigel's Lecture.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., May 20.—Hon. Samuel W. Sutherland, one of the most prominent citizens in this part of the State, died last night, after a prolonged illness. He was very prominent in politics throughout Central Illinois.

Gen. Franz Sigel lectured last night at Turner Hall, before the German citizens, upon "Colonization and Emigration."

Municipal Appointments.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—Judge Wilson this morning appointed, as members of the new City Board, Messrs. Ryan, Wolfstein, Rowland, Caldwell and Weatherhead. All are new men, and Caldwell was the Democratic candidate at the last election.

Cable Broken.

By Western Associated Press.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., May 20.—The cable across Hampton Roads is broken.

WASHINGTON.

Branch Dead Letter Offices.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20.—The House Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads to-day considered Mr. Money's bill, which provides for the establishment of branch dead letter offices throughout the United States to facilitate the return of uncalled for letters. The bill will be reported favorably absolutely as to limit the number of branch offices to not less than eighteen.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

Chairman Goode, of the House Committee on Education and Labor, says an effort will be made to bring the eight-hour law before Congress again before the present session expires. Just in what form it cannot say yet, because the opinions of many new members of the House are not yet thoroughly known. He says that his committee is surprised at the recent action of the House on that bill, and they have to work at it now most carefully, for a second defeat would be very disheartening.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

The House Committee on Ways and Means this morning decided that owing to the present unsettled state of affairs it was inexpedient to take action on the question of adjournment of the extra session.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS.

Before the House Committee on Elections to-day arguments were made as to whether the committee had jurisdiction to consider the long contested case of Holmes against Wilson, Mr. Morris, of this city, argued that it did, and Congressman Sapp was arguing on the opposite side, when the committee adjourned till to-morrow.

Adopted.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The Committee of Ways and Means of the House this evening adopted the following:

Resolved, That this committee will not at this session consider any bills or joint resolutions affecting the revenues, and that all such measures shall be laid over till the next regular session has assembled.

Seized for Fraud.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has received a notice that the tobacco factory of P. E. Saracin, at New Orleans, has been seized for fraud.

XLVITH CONGRESS.

Senate.

By Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Mr. McDonald asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing the President of the United States to employ the militia and land and naval forces of the United States to enforce the laws whenever their execution is obstructed by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the judicial authorities, etc., and preventing the military from being used as a posse comitatus except in cases as authorized by the Constitution and laws.

Mr. Edmunds objected to the introduction of the bill on the ground that previous notice had not been given.

Mr. McDonald then withdrew the bill, and gave notice that he should ask leave to introduce it to-morrow.

Consideration of the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill was then resumed.

Mr. Saunders read a short speech in opposition to the bill that the use of the military is necessary to secure fair elections in the South.

Mr. Whyte said the political element of the bill were not extensive enough to meet his views, which were opposed to all Federal interference either in military or State affairs. In his judgment there is no such thing as a national election. Elections are either State or municipal, and Senators and Representatives are agents and responsible to the States.

House.

The business of the morning hour was the bill relating to the transfer of cases from state to federal Courts, and Mr. Urner concluded his argument against it. He said there was but one power sovereign and supreme in this broad land, and that was the power of the government of the United States.

Mr. Frye moved to lay the bill on the table.

The motion was defeated. Yeas, 98; nays, 112. The vote was a strictly party one, with the exception of Conger, who voted in the negative for the purpose of moving reconsideration. Of the Greenbackers, Jones, Lord and Ford voted in the affirmative, and Lowe, Marsh, Stevenson, Weaver, De la Matyr and Gilbert in the negative.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

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THE SATURDAY POST-DISPATCH.

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WEEKLY PAPER

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INDICATIONS.

By Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20.—For Ohio valley and Tennessee, falling, probably followed by rising barometer, variable winds, slightly warmer, followed by cooler, partly cloudy weather and possibly occasional rains. For Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, rising barometer, cooler northwest to northeast winds, partly cloudy weather and local rains, followed in upper portion of latter by falling barometer and winds veering to warm southeasterly. For Upper Lake Region, rising, preceded in eastern portion by falling barometer, brisk and occasionally high west winds, cooler, partly cloudy weather and local rains. For Lower Lake Region, falling barometer, warmer southerly winds, increasing cloudiness and local rains probably followed to-night by rising barometer and winds veering to cooler west or north. Upper Mississippi generally continues rising, and Lower Mississippi slowly falling. Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Marquette, Escanaba, Milwaukee and Section 1, Chicago, Grand Haven and Section 3, Mackinac City, Alpena, Port Huron and Section 4.

DR. SPIROGHALTER is entirely mistaken in supposing that the objections to him are personal. They are strictly professional and public, and are based purely upon the question of his fitness for office, which is in inverse ratio to his desire to hold office.

THE most distressing case of bulldozing on record is the manner in which Conkling and Blaine are bulldozing our Democratic senators, and the worst of it is the way in which the defenders of the Democracy submit to it. The White House is evidently not the only place where spinal columns are deficient in the requisite rigidity.

THE police were badly needed last night at the Olympic Theater, where the reappearance of "the monarch of the stage," Berry Mitchell, was made the occasion for boisterous merriment that exceeded any limits claimed for decency. We are disposed to be lenient with the shortcomings of the drama in St. Louis, but leniency is exhausted at the point where raw meat is distributed on the stage in token of approval. If it is impossible to have Berry Mitchell without the raw meat accompaniment it would be better to dispense with Berry Mitchell.

THE disappearance of Decoration Day is something to be neither applauded nor regretted, but to be accepted as a logical conclusion. It is impossible to keep politics away from the celebration, and it is not desirable to associate politics with it. We can get all the speeches we need, and more than we want, from Congress; and, inasmuch as the Decoration Day orators, who a couple of years ago were proud of having saved the country, are now uncertain whether the country has been saved or not, we shall all of us probably get along as well without any speeches.

THE news of famine, discontent and open outbreak in India indicates that the famous empire, built up during a hundred and eighty years on rapine and cruelty, and crowned but yesterday with the fantastic pinnacle of an imperial title, is coming to an end. Rarely has a policy of aggression, aggrandizement and conquest been followed so systematically, so remorselessly and so successfully. England has known but one policy, has had but one fixed idea, to take everything from the Hindoo, to give everything to the Englishman, and the policy has worked well. At last, however, the poor heathen is drained, robbed, ruined, sucked dry and not even left to perish. Amid his rags he is still pursued by the tax-gatherer: in his despair the hand of his ruler presses on him all the heavier. The news from India will soon have a painful interest.

THERE seems to be some room for improvement in the law regulating and defining the authority of a coroner over the private papers and effects of suicides. Nothing but absolute necessity could justify even the coroner in reading private correspondence, and no such necessity can exist in a case like that of Lieutenant Carrow, where the identification is complete and the cause of death known. But even if a coroner should, in the course of his official duty, become acquainted with secrets of a private and family nature, it is no part of his official duty to wound the feelings of the living and perhaps needlessly injure the reputation of the dead by making these secrets public property. The ends of justice are all fulfilled when the fact is established that the cause of death was a pistol shot. The attempt to pry any further into remoter causes is mere prurient curiosity with which a public official has nothing to do.

NOTHING could be sadder in all the irony of fate than to see Horace Greeley's paper trying to persuade its readers that the country can not live if the people of the South are allowed to choose their own representatives. It would not be too much to say that Greeley gave his life as a sacrifice to the sublime idea that the Union was really restored, that the authority of the Federal Government was everywhere established and that the people of the South and the people of the North were one nation. The Greeley movement represented this and something more. It is to the credit of the Southerners that those who at first resented the idea of an alliance with the old abolitionist have learned to appreciate his patriotism and to respect his motives. But the paper he founded has no room for reverence for anything noble, no room for patriotism, no room for charity, no room for toleration, no room for decency. It is the blind and bitter enemy of national union; it is malignant in its sentiments and malicious in its news; it carries on eternally the campaign of eternal hate, and the fury of its partisanship carries us back to the old style of campaign organ forty years ago. That this should happen to any decent paper at this late date is sad, but it is saddest of all that it should happen to Horace Greeley's paper under Jay Gould's ownership.

THE SESSION.

The General Assembly, which adjourns to-day in haste and confusion, with its work all uncompleted and its record all awry, has been in session nearly twice as long as the term fixed by the Constitution for the regular duration of a session. The best that can be said of it is that if it has done little good it has not done much of bad; but then it had scant opportunity of mischief and ample scope for work of political wisdom and practical benefit to the State. And, considering its opportunities, it can truthfully quote from the church service to say: "We have done the things we ought not to have done, and we have left undone the things we ought to have done."

We do not propose to enumerate the sins of omission and of commission that have marked the session. It found the treasury rifled and the Treasurer a defaulter, and it has not attempted to punish the thieves nor even to recover the stolen money, but at the last moment clutched at the chance of making good the deficit by one of two species of additional taxation equally odious and untimely. It admitted that a revision of the statutes was necessary, but did not have the practical sense to provide for the revision. It showed the traditional, unpatriotic and unnatural jealousy of St. Louis, and the disposition to persecute capital and to oppose corporate interests, and, above all, it has neglected its daily duty. Its whole routine of business, from the introduction of each bill to its final passage, has been slouchy, careless, negligent and unworthy of the Legislature of a great State. Those who accept the honor of a seat in the General Assembly owe it to their position to at least give their work punctual attendance and close attention.

It may be urged that this is all very unpatriotic to say, or at least un-Democratic to say about a legislature which, with all its faults, is certainly Democratic. But instead of that being our reason for not criticising the General Assembly, it is only our reason for criticising it more rigidly. We do not propose to indulge in blind admiration of Democrats who fail to execute the mission of Democracy, and we very decidedly object to using the honored name of Democracy as a screen or cloak for failure, incompetence or bad government of any kind.

As far as the interests of the party in Missouri are concerned it matters little whether those who obtain Democratic nominations do their work well or ill; as long as the existing parties endure nothing can reduce the Democratic strength to a minority. But even in the State the Democratic party exists only as a means of good government, and outside of the State the Democratic party is the custodian of interests even more valuable than those which are slighted by a *faineant* Legislature. The realm of Democracy is wider than the area of any one State, and action in Missouri owes some deference to opinion abroad. Democracy outside of Missouri has not been strengthened by the record made by Democracy making laws inside of Missouri. And even in Missouri it is not numbers that govern, but ideas; a State under the influence of bad ideas lags in the onward march, and Missouri will be backward in the race for greatness unless she rises above many of the ideas which swayed and marred the record of the General Assembly.

PHILANTHROPY IN THE CABINET.

When the Pinafore Admiralty Lord of the fraudulent Cabinet the Rt. Hon. Sir R. W. Thompson, K. C. B., announced his intention of sending a man-of-war up the Mississippi as far as St. Louis, his ignorance of nautical terms left it uncertain whether he did not intend to carry out the policy of the Administration by sending a marine with a fixed bayonet to assert the right of the President to have soldiers at the polls in a city which had recently cast a Democratic majority. There were good reasons for supposing that the venerable salt of the Wabash was not very definite in his notions as to what constituted a man-of-war, his naval experience being about on a par with that of a historic predecessor, who, on his first visit to a ship, inadvertently stepped down the hatchway, and was heard to remark in his descent: "Gosh! the darned thing is hollow." But, although the Secretary has probably found out by this time that our whole navy is hollow, and himself the hollowest sham about it, he has never given any evidence of more extended knowledge of naval matters than can be gained by falling down a hatchway.

It has, however, been stated that when he spoke of a man-of-war he did not mean a marine with a fixed bayonet, but a real ship, to-wit, the Wachusett, and he has kindly explained his reasons for sending it here. In a letter to Gen. Simpson, he says that "it will enable the people of St. Louis to see what kind of a thing it is (which it certainly will do), and at the same time get a lot of recruits." The people of St. Louis may be desirous of seeing "what kind of a thing it is," but they certainly do not desire to "get a lot of recruits." This was probably not what Sir Joseph Thompson meant, but he does mean what he says when he says: "It would be a new event in St. Louis, and perhaps would do the navy some good." The spectacle of a vessel which draws sixteen feet of water coming up on a six-foot channel would certainly be a new event in St. Louis, but we do not think it would do the navy any good; on the contrary it would certainly do the navy a great deal of harm unless, indeed, some insurance company could be induced to write a risk on the venture.

There is something touching in the benevolence which proposes to show St. Louis what kind of a thing a ship is, and at the same time remedy the evils of the navy by the display, but the philanthropy of the ruler of the navy does not stop here—he wants to benefit the railroads. He says, "The movement, if carried out, would benefit the railroads in all probability, for the people would come in large numbers from all directions to see a man-of-war." Doubtless this is the reason of the recent advance in Western railroad stocks, which has been erroneously ascribed to the manipulations of Wall street and the combinations of Jay Gould. In spite, however, of all the philanthropy of the Secretary, and the good reasons for carrying out the movement, it might be better to carry out the venerable Secretary and lay his heated head upon a block of ice.

PUBLIC OPINION.

The Temperance Movement.

ST. LOUIS, May 20, 1879.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

In your paper of yesterday your reporter says: "There was a temperance revival meeting at St. George's hall last evening." This is a misstatement. It is not to be wondered at, however, as this is the first time your reporter has been present. These meetings are in no sense "revival" meetings. They have been continued for eight successive Sunday evenings, and attended on every occasion by at least 800 or 1,000 people. Your reporter only saw the steady, earnest, persistent work that has been going on in this city for over a year—not a revival—a work that is indorsed and supported by the generous contributions of two hundred of our most prominent business men. None of the papers seem to have recognized the existence of such meetings, and your reporter, of course, was taken by surprise.

The POST-DISPATCH, however, must not understand that temperance people complain that it has treated them illiberally, for the contrary is true. Its columns have been generally opened to us on every proper occasion, and, though our views have have not been indorsed by it, no one has yet found just cause for complaint—quite the contrary. N.

AMUSEMENTS.

PINAFORE AT UHRIG'S CAVE.

Last night Uhrig's Cave was thronged by a fashionable audience, to witness the launch of H. M. S. Pinafore, under the direction of Mr. Chas. Vivian. The weather was delightful, and the audience evidently enjoyed the fanning of the breeze while H. M. S. was under weigh. A stage had been erected in the garden, and the first al fresco performance of Sullivan and Gilbert's operetta was given in St. Louis. Mr. Chas. Vivian was Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B. His impersonation of the Admiral retains all the dry satire and coustiveness of manner which charmed the audiences at De Bar's. Mr. H. C. Stanley as Ralph Rackstraw was in excellent voice, and his splendid singing elicited enthusiastic applause from the audience. The Dick Deadeye of Mr. Frank Howard is also praiseworthy. This actor's idea of the part is admirable, but he is inclined to exaggerate and overact certain eccentricities of the disagreeable tar, which mars and spoils the effect of what is decidedly the best conception of the role. Miss Mettlar as Josephine captured the audience at once. Her voice blends admirably with Mr. Stanley's, and the duets were received with marked favor. Miss Mettlar has introduced some new and very charming "bits" of business, and her impersonation through out was characterized with refinement. The debut of Miss Dora Wilde deserves high praise. Mr. Cuttler as Capt. Corcoran and Miss Grenville as Buttercup did justice to their parts. The chorus was good, but the orchestra needs to be toned more drifting. The first night of the performance was a decided success, and it will be repeated at Uhrig's to-night and Friday.

To-morrow (Wednesday) and Thursday evenings the performance will take place at the Apollo Theater, on Fourth and Poplar streets—a delightfully cool and pretty little place.

MORNING NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.

General Mantenffel will be appointed Governor of Alsace-Lorraine.

The Reichstag has approved the Anglo-German treaty for the prevention of the slave trade on the African coast.

The river Theiss, Hungary, has inundated ninety square miles of grain fields near Baore and destroyed two villages.

The Chamber of Deputies, Rome, has passed a bill making the performance of civil marriage before a religious ceremony obligatory.

In the Reichstag, the bill authorizing the levying of new customs duties has been referred to the tariff committee, a majority of which is said to be protectionists.

The Minister of Justice, Paris, has informed a deputation of Radicals that the Government has not decided to grant amnesty to members of the Commune, but simply to pardon them after trial.

Delegations of rectifiers and distillers are trying to get an amendment tacked on to the revenue laws to release them from the payment of tax on the leakage of imported alcohol.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Governor has approved 128 bills, not including resolutions.

A special train will convey the Legislature from the State Capital to St. Louis.

Articles of Association of the Oak Hill Cemetery have been filed with the Secretary of State.

The House refused to vote $250 to E. P. Johnson, for expenses incurred in contesting Mr. Dryden's seat.

The following gentlemen have been nominated by the Governor as Commissioners of Immigration: Andrew McKinley, of St. Louis, superintendent; Henry Clay Dean, of Putnam, and John M. Richardson, of Jasper.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

Blan will be executed at St. Charles, Mo., on June 6.

Prince Haverly, a negro murderer, has been arrested near Houston, Texas.

Vick Pemberton was shot and severely wounded by Thos. Hammond near Rock Camp, Mo.

Capt. Lincoln, of the Tenth Infantry, arrested for killing McCafferty, a soldier, has been acquitted.

A German named Langeben beat his two children to death with a club and then killed himself near Antioch, Cal.

A motion has been made for a change of venue by Tom. Buford, charged with the assassination of Judge Elliott.

Mrs. Eliza Austin and her daughter, Miss Seigel Austin, have been arrested near Springfield, Mo., on the charge of infanticide.

Ed. Steward has been sentenced to two years in the penitentiary at Indianapolis, on the charge of robbing the Post-office.

The wife of Charles Atchley, living near Williamsburg, O., has eloped with a man named Storey, said to be from St. Louis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Elmore P. Ross died at Auburn, N. Y.

A Socialistic Radical meeting is progressing at Boston.

Jay Gould and party have arrived at St. Joseph, Mo.

An attempt to tax oil has been defeated in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Gov. Talbot presided at an anti-Sabbath desecration meeting at Lowell, Mass.

The first term of the U. S. Court ever held at Kansas City was convened yesterday by Judge Krekel.

The resignation of William Bond, general manager of the M. K. and T. Railroad, has been accepted.

The opening of the Maryland Jockey Club has been postponed until to-morrow on account of rain.

The colored convention at Richmond, Va., passed a resolution to the effect that the colored people of the State should organize themselves into emigration societies and leave the State.

HUMANITY'S GOOD WORK

Growth of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The Blessed Fruits of Henry Bergh's Praiseworthy Efforts in New York.

History of the Missouri Humane Society.

Samples of Cruelty to Work Horses Practiced in St. Louis.

One of the grandest results of civilization is a broader sympathy among men, not only for one another, but for every living creature. This accounts for the enactment of laws and the organization of societies throughout the United States for the prevention of cruelty to animals. In 1866 a number of gentlemen and ladies of New York City formed a society and elected Henry Bergh president. He, himself, was the prime mover in the good work, and his fame has since gone from one end of the land to the other. It has crossed the water and quickened the better impulses of men in the European nations. There were associated with Mr. Bergh, Peter Cooper, the late John A. Dix, Horace B. Cladlin, Moses Taylor, Marshal, O. Roberts, Elbridge Gerry and many other leading citizens of New York. There were then to be seen every day upon the streets of the great metropolis the most atrocious acts of cruelty to horses, mules and other animals. It was

A HARD STRUGGLE

at first, as one would naturally expect. The owner of a horse considered that he had the right to treat him as he saw fit. This Mr. Bergh and his associates denied. They contended that humanity has a law higher than the rights of property. They went to the State Legislature and secured the passage of laws that empowered them to protect animals from cruelty and have the offenders fined and imprisoned. Under the authority of these laws, Mr. Bergh went out into the streets of New York and arrested men for unmercifully beating a horse, working a horse with sore back or sore shoulder, or any way disabled, or loading a team too heavily. The first arrests were made with great difficulty and often

AT MUCH HAZARD.

But the good people of New York applauded Mr. Bergh, and the courts sustained him. In his last report he makes use of the following language: "To err is human, but I indulge the belief that, as a consequence of the experience of so many years of perpetual labor in the work we advocate, errors are now of rare occurrence. Deeply impressed with the paramount importance of so directing the operations of the society as to ever keep within the confines of law, I have preferred in many instances to sacrifice its spirit to the more pronounced letter thereof. By so doing, our opponents, who have appealed to the higher courts of this State in the hope of obtaining decisions against our action, have been invariably defeated; and it is with no little pride that I enumerate several of the more important rulings in our favor."

To show the practical results of Mr. Bergh's labors, the following cases of arrest, fine and punishment are quoted from a long list given in the report for 1878:

For working horse with sore 3x1 on back, under saddle; fined $25.

For working horse with two sores on shoulder; fined $20.

For working old, emaciated horse to loaded wagon; fined $10.

For selling glandered horse; fined $100, and imprisoned one month in penitentiary.

For knocking a horse down with bale stick; fined $15.

For working a horse to butcher wagon, sore on back seven inches in diameter; fined $5.

For overloading a team of exhausted horses, 6,750 pounds; fined $20.

For knocking the out of a dog, then chopping its head off with an axe; imprisoned two months in penitentiary.

For throwing a live dog into a furnace and roasting it to death; fined $100.

For cruelly beating a lame horse; fined $10.

THE WHOLE NUMBER OF CASES PROSECUTED

by Mr. Bergh during the year 1877 was 951. The prosecutions, however, are a small part of the work done, and they represent hardly one-tenth of the good accomplished. The prosecution of a single man has a salutary effect upon a hundred others, and in consequence is that there has been a great reform in New York in the treatment of working animals. Mr. Bergh and his associates deserve the blessings of the whole nation for the earnest and successful prosecution of their mission of mercy.

The good example they have set has not been unheeded. Societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals have been formed in nearly all the States and in many of the Territories.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF MISSOURI

was organized here in St. Louis in 1870 under the general laws of the State. George Partridge was elected President, George Knapp, Henry Hitchcock, A. J. P. Garesche, Dr. T. G. Comstock and Wm. Harkness were elected Vice-Presidents, and R. S. MacDonald, Dr. Wm. Johnson, Wm. H. Maurice, W. H. Lackland, and the late Ben De Bar formed the Executive Committee. At the expiration of the first year Mr. R. S. MacDonald was elected President, and has held the office ever since. Mr. W. H. Maurice is now the Treasurer of the society and Mr. P. G. Ferguson is the Secretary.

In 1874 Mr. MacDonald went up to Jefferson City and secured the passage through the Legislature of a special law with many good provisions for the benefit of the society. Unlike the New York law, the one in operation here gives no permit a member of the society to make an arrest, but the arrests must all be made by the police.

The president of the society can authorize the police to make arrests whenever they shall see cause, but the police are sometimes very lax in their duties, and many members of the force have come to pay no attention to their duties in this regard. There have been about 100 prosecutions in St. Louis under the law since 1870, while in New York in the single year of 1878 there were over 900. This shows a defect in the organization of the St. Louis society, but the good it has done must not be forgotten. Mr. MacDonald has been very efficient and has never lost a case that he has prosecuted. It seems to be clear that not only should the police be instructed

TO MAKE ARRESTS,

but members of the society should also have the power to do so. While there has been a great deal done in St. Louis as to the treatment of animals, there is room for still greater improvement and necessity for constant vigilance. In a day's travel through the city one will see horses overworked, starved, sore and lame horses and mules. A few days ago, as the writer of this was passing along Olive, between Sixth and Seventh, he saw a negro driving a poor, blind, emaciated old horse to a heavily loaded cart, and beating it with the butt end of a whip at every step. But this was not all. The miserable animal's shoulders were raw and bloody, and of course every movement against the collar was accompanied with the most excruciating agony. Any man who works such a horse on the street is a brute, as low and in his instincts as the creature he tortures. On another occasion in the north part of the city, a mule was seen

WITH A HOLE TWO INCHES IN DIAMETER

that had been worn away by pulling the bit too severely. It is not difficult to find horses that are ready to drop dead with fatigue drawing cars on some of the city railroads. To their great credit it be said that some of the railroad companies treat their horses well, notably the People's Line, which runs on Fourth street.

Let every man remember that he has a right under the law to give information of any cruelty he may see practiced towards animals in any part of the city to the President of the society, Mr. Robert S. MacDonald, who will always be ready to take prompt action and hove the offender punished.

Visions of Spring.

[From the Burlington Hawkeye.]

As I write a dear little wasp falls upon the table and expresses his emotion by whirling around on his back as he lies prone upon the manuscript before me. Somebody left the window open and "the wind blew it in." It lies prone enough just now, but it isn't half so prone as it looks. I whistle up the dog of my neighborhood. It is a young dog, foolish in its general habits, impulsive to a fault, usually incorrect in its premises, faulty in its deductions and utterly erroneous in its conclusions. I direct the attention of the dog to the struggling wasp and by sibilant sound and taunting and encouraging gestures, endeavor to excite the unjust wrath of the quadruped against the insect. I am eminently successful. The instinct of the brute would undoubtedly teach him to shun a strong, healthy wasp, but as this insect appears to be suffering from a broken back the dog is confident of an easy victory. After a short introductory overture of barks, he advances upon the buzzing victim and picks it up. But how shall we despise the day of small things? Without the sunshine floods the dusty thoroughfare of Eighth street with the glory of spring, the maple buds unfold and the white blossoms sparkle like summer snowdrops on the cherry trees; a child in a clean white dress and flannel leggings is falling down the stairs of the house across the way and a man in the lot adjoining is trying to chase seven chickens into one coop, while the seven chickens with a fine burst of speed are endeavoring very successfully to distance the man in seven different directions. No one man can head off seven chickens under these circumstances. A woman out "calling," and evidently a little bit lost as to locality, is standing, with a card-case in her hand, vacantly knocking at the door of a house that has been empty nearly eight weeks. The wasp, evidently cheered and toned by the skirmish, is wheeling airily about the room, singing in low, soft tones the songs of other golden summer days. How peaceful and summer-like the picture.

GYPSIES FROM THE SOUTH.

Part of the "Old Virginia Band" Encamped in New Jersey—Their Chief's Story.

[From the New York Sun.]

In a little cluster of trees on the East side of "The Boulevard," a broad macadamized avenue connecting Newark and Elizabeth, a camp of gypsies was found by a reporter for the Sun yesterday afternoon. The camp is on a strip of high ground rising abruptly from the edge of the Boulevard near Waverly, and passengers on the Pennsylvania Railroad get short glimpses of it through the trees. When the reporter reached the camp a number of dark-skinned gypsies were trotting horses up and down the Boulevard, on which were gathered some horse dealers, jockeys and idlers. Several family carriages filled with ladies and children stopped at the scene, and several of the ladies went into the camps to have their fortunes told by the women in the tents. A little man in a velveteen jacket was pointed out to the reporter as the chief of the band. His eyes, hair, and side whiskers were jetty black, and although below the medium size, he had a well-knit and athletic figure. He was very polite. He said his name was Hank Jones, and that he had been chief of the band for many years. His parents were strolling gypsies in Europe, and they even penetrated Egypt, where he was born. When a mere lad he traveled with his father's band through France, Spain, Germany, England, Ireland and Scotland. His parents were English, and his family for four generations had been strolling gypsies. A large number of gypsy bands in England, he said, acknowledged his father as their Grand Chief and his mother as the Mother Queen.

"All of my people," said the Chief, "were born in the woods, as we used to say in England, and I think there ain't no place like it. The life of a gypsy is one of excitement and adventure, and when once a man or his family joins us they become fascinated with the easy, careless life we lead. We acknowledge no masters, and as we break no law of the land we do not fear the constable. It's a wild, reckless, roving life, but it's a right jolly one."

"Where did you come from?"

"Oh, we left Virginia in March, and we've been traveling along easy ever since. We winter in the South, and we are known as a branch of the old 'Virginia Band.' A few days ago about forty-five of our band went up north to Newark into the mountains, and our Chief Queen went with them. I have in this camp fourteen men, nine women, twenty-seven children, two old women, two tents and thirty-seven horses. All the gypsy bands are now on the move to the East and West."

The reporter found the camp swarming with dogs, and he had to look sharp in order to avoid stepping on or stumbling over them. A curious fact was that the children all seemed to be of nearly the same age. In a large tent deeper in the woods than the others were two very pretty little girls, 6 and 8 years old respectively. They were neatly attired in bright pink dresses, white aprons, with blue ribbons, and their black hair was braided in the unique fashion. The old woman that had charge of these children said they belonged to the Queen.

The reporter was told that the other branch of the "Virginia band" are encamped on Glenwood avenue, near Bloomfield, N. J.

An Irishman's Pride of Birth.

[From the Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.]

An evening or two since a son of Erin was telling a crowd about the man who fell into the South Utah shaft last winter, breaking both legs and lying at the bottom of the shaft some three days before he was discovered. He said: "It was only by the mercy o' God that he was at last found. By a wonderful chance —divil knows what sint him!—a man went into the tunnel, groopin' and groopin' his way along toward the solid shaft into the flure o' the same. As he was snoopin' along there in the dark he heard the call of a voice. It was faint like the voice of a sick man or the groan of a ghost. The hair of his head stood on end. The voice was repaited. The man was bold spite of his fright, and he groped ahead and soon came till the mouth o' the winze. He listened and the call o' the voice was repaited. It came up from the bottom of the ould shaft.

"'Is it there ye are?' said the man at the top.

"'It is here I am,' said the fella at the bottom.

"'Air ye *fat down?*' says the fella at the top.

"'I'm a Corkonian,' says the fella at the bottom, and divil a bit more do I know of how the poor fella got found."

Pew Rent.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

Brother Gardner, President of the Lime-Kiln Club, stated that he was in receipt of a personal letter from a colored man in Indiana asking the club to contribute financial aid to assist him and four other colored men in building a church.

"I favors de church," explained the President, "but afore I make any contribution to the cause I want to be sartin dat dese five cullud men can't do all de prayin' dat am necessary right at home. If dey can't an' if dey mus' hev a church, will dey pay their pew rent? Dat's de stick. Some men will clau off a doctа's bill; some will hang off when dey owe a butcher; oders will walk a mile aroun' to keep away from the grocery whar dey got trusted for a codfish, but de sixty y'ars I hez put in on dis earf hev taught me dat de man who am ready to come right down wid his pew rent when it am due hez yet to be bo'n. I know folkses in dis town who hav been trabblin' to'rds heaven for the las' twenty y'ars, prayin' fo' a velvet lined muff to shake de plasterin' down, an yit in debt to de church for pew rent till dey can't reckon up de figgers."

French Ghost Story.

[From a Paris Paper.]

A young man who had lost his betrothed on the eve of marriage believed he saw her spirit every night in her bridal dress. His friends, to prove to him the folly of his belief, dressed a twin sister of the deceased in a dress precisely similar and placed her at the head of the widowed bridegroom's bed exactly at the hour the spirit came. He looked up, and crying out, "Ah, ciel! on voila deux!" (Heavens! there are two!) fell back dead on his pillow.

A Correction.

An error occurred in the card in yesterday's POST-DISPATCH in regard to the sale of the assets of the Gray & Baker Company to the Hugh R. Hildreth Printing Company. It should have been stated that the Hildreth Printing Company paid twelve thousand five hundred dollars in money, and the balance of the value of the stock, if any, in stock of the Hugh R. Hildreth Printing Company.

HENRY GRIFFIN.

Hardly Ever.

[Forney's Progress.]

"You are right," says a lady correspondent; "we do not go to matinees and academy exhibitions to flirt;" and then she adds: "But if we do it is because our husbands never will find the time to accompany us on account of business and their own pleasures."

William Allen, who claims to be a St. Louis auctioneer, has been arrested at Cincinnati on a charge of grand larceny.

A RATHER LIVELY CORPSE.

An Unknown Man Dies of Poison.

Hospital Orderly McAllister Astonished.

[From the New York Times.]

About a month ago a German, forty-five years of age, hired the cellar of the premises No. 119 First avenue, put a little furniture in the place, and engaged in the business of selling kindling wood. He was a most mysterious tenant, and declined to divulge his name, replying to all inquiries as to his identity: "Oh, it's of no consequence; just call me 'John, the Woodman,'" and thereafter he became known in the vicinity under that pseudonym. On Thursday he failed to start out to business as usual, and the tenants of the house, becoming alarmed, reported his non-appearance at the Seventeenth Precinct Station. Officer Slessinger went out to the house in the evening, and, breaking open the cellar door, found the strange occupant lying on a cot, apparently suffering from starvation. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he exhibited symptoms of having been poisoned. He was questioned by Dr. Johnson, but no clear account could be obtained from him as to his identity or condition, he manifesting great unwillingness to give information about himself. He was treated for poisoning, but shortly after 11 o'clock expired in much agony.

After the patient had been pronounced dead, Edward McAllister, a night orderly of the hospital, was entrusted with the duty of preparing the remains for burial. He procured a shroud for the body, and had just covered the left arm of the corpse, when that member suddenly lifted itself toward the shoulder, as if about to strike a blow at McAllister. The orderly dropped the shroud instantly and gazed in amazement at the dead man. After a time, as the arm made no further offensive demonstrations, he felt the pulse and heart, and, finding them perfectly still, made up his mind that the man was really dead, and, although unable to account for the singular performance of the arm, resumed his labor of fitting on the shroud. He had just finished the task, when the dead man's right arm raised itself in the same threatening manner as the left had done. This was altogether too lively a demonstration for a corpse, the orderly thought, and without waiting to ascertain what it might do next, he started off to Dr. Johnson's room, and told that physician of the singular behavior of the man who a short time before had been pronounced dead. Dr. Johnson accompanied McAllister back to the ward, and, upon viewing the corpse, both arms of which were bent to the shoulder, began to laugh heartily at what he considered a pretty good joke on the orderly. He informed the latter that the motions of the arms, which had so astonished him, had been due to the involuntary contraction of the muscles of the body, a phenomenon sometimes witnessed in bodies from which life has departed but a short time. Yesterday Dr. Johnson made an autopsy of the body, and found that death had been caused by a very heavy dose of Paris green, which the deceased man had taken to end his life. As McAllister was removing from the ward the clothes of the dead man, he felt a lump in the corner of the waistband, and, upon ripping the lining open with his pocket-knife, found $40 in greenbacks and a German bank bill for 100 thalers. Nothing could be ascertained yesterday as to the man's identity, and the remains were placed in the Morgue. Should the body not be claimed by Tuesday next, it will be buried.

WHAT MEN DO FOR A NICKEL.

How the Five-Cent Hours on the Elevated Roads Bring Out Human Nature.

[From the New York Sun.]

Five-cent fares are sold at the elevated railway stations from 5 1-2 till 7 1-2 o'clock in the morning, and from 5 to 7 in the evening. A person entering a car one second before the expiration of the five-cent hours may ride to the end of the line on his half-dime ticket, or check, as it is called, on the New York road; and a person entering at the next station must pay ten cents for his ticket. Thus there are in the same car passengers who are paying five cents for their ride, and others who are paying double that amount for theirs. On the New York road no check is good for admittance to a station; the passenger pays for his admittance, and the check is given to him to be deposited in the gateman's box for an extra tally of the number of fares sold. So that on this road no passenger can enter a car at a minute or two past say 7 in the evening, on a ten-cent check, and when he goes out deposit a five-cent check, as the passengers who entered the car five minutes before he did will do. On the Metropolitan road each ticket shows, by prominent letters or figures, what station it was bought in, and that gateman knows how many minutes a train requires to run from any station to his. Thus, if a passenger alights at Fourteenth street from an up train at 15 minutes past 7 in the evening, and deposits a five-cent ticket, the gateman knows that he must have gone into the Park Place station, supposing that to be the one where his ride began—on a ten-cent ticket.

On the Metropolitan road the signal for beginning to sell five cent tickets, and for ceasing to sell them also, is sent to every station from the general office. In every station are a telephone and a small bell used for signaling. At one minute before five in the afternoon the small bell in every station begins to strike the seconds. After it has counted sixty seconds it strikes five times in quick succession. Then it cries with "Five ten cents" on one side and "Five five cents" on the other are turned around so that the five cent side is displayed, and the ticket sellers begin selling cheap fares. At one minute before the expiration of the five cent hour the signal for ascending ten cent rates is sent in the same manner, the bells ticking off the seconds till seven or seven and a half, and then striking the hour.

On the New York road there is a clock in every station, and all of the clocks are regulated by a signal sent from the general office each day at noon. The signal is sent by telegraph, and morning and evening the change made in each station when the clock there indicates that the minute for changing has arrived.

On both the New York road and the Metropolitan the rush of travel is toward the Battery in the morning, and toward Harlem in the evening. The first to take advantage of cheap fares in the morning are mainly laborers, and in the evening the earlier five-cent trains carry great numbers of business and professional men. At a station where six hundred ten-cent tickets are sold in two hours between 7 and 9, twenty-five hundred five-cent tickets are sold between 5 and 7. Both roads take their passengers during the morning "accommodation hours" from all along the line till the lower part of the city is reached, but in the afternoon the rush of passengers is mainly at a few down-town stations—at Rector street, Cortlandt, Park place, and Chambers streets on the Metropolitan road; at Fulton street, Franklin square, Chatham square, Canal street, Grand and Houston, on the east side line of the New York road; and at Liberty, Warren and Franklin streets on the west side line. At these stations there is usually a throng of persons waiting for the beginning of "accommodation hours" in the evening. Often the landings at the top of the stairs are crowded, the flights of stairs completely filled, and the space around the lower end of the flight blocked by persons waiting for the displaying of the card: "Five cents." These throngs are composed of persons who look as though a nickel was a thing of great importance to them. The majority of them are men who have a well-to-do appearance. Some of them are boys, and very few are women. The throngs begin to gather fifteen minutes before the time of cheap fares. Two business men will lean against the railing at the head of the stairway and discuss business operations involving hundreds of thousands of dollars, while taking their ten minutes' wait to save five cents. Messenger boys who are allowed to spend ten cents for their fare up town and back will sprawl over the railings of the stairway and impatiently wait for the time when they can enjoy the luxury of a ride on the elevated road at horse-car rates. Often, after waiting at the foot of the stairs for ten minutes, a man will push through the throng and ask of the ticket-seller why the trains are not taking on any passengers. He will be told that the throng is waiting for five cent rates, and he will then pay his ten cents and hurry to catch the next train, remarking that he would have paid a dollar rather than have been delayed. Occasionally, a young man, with the air of a city college sophomore, will elbow his way past waiting millionaires and pay his ten cents with a glance of unutterable disgust at the sordid beings who still wait. Sometimes men will go up to the ticket office and inform the clerk that his time is some minutes slow, displaying the faces of their own watches as proof of the assertion. But the majority of those who wait do not appear impatient, and they linger with an air of independence that plainly says: "A nickel is worth as much to me as the railroad company."

Once in a while an amusing thing occurs. Here is a case: On a recent pleasant day, a portly old gentleman, with ample watch fob of the old pattern, came up the stairs at the Park Place Station at 12 minutes before 5 in the afternoon. He waited for 10 minutes on the landing, leaning on a gold-headed cane. Then he held in his hand a heavy gold watch, the case of which had been worn smooth by long usage, and counted off the remaining minutes. Trains of almost empty cars had been going up at the regular intervals. The card announcing the fare is turned around, and as soon as this heavy dealer in leather sees the 5-cent side displayed he takes his place in the line of those who have been waiting near the ticket-office. In his haste he throws out a ten-cent piece, neglects to take the change, misses the first train, and rides up town on the second train, standing the whole distance on a crowded platform. Just before the expiration of the five-cent hours there is a great hurry to catch the last train. Persons come tumbling up stairs, dropping packages, and acting as though they could never reach the upper part of the city if they failed to pass the ticket-seller's box before 7 o'clock. A ticket-seller on the Metropolitan Road said yesterday: "I have had men rush up to me just after I had turned over the card and accuse me of turning it over because I saw them coming up the stairs. Frequently they will rush up here, all out of breath, and, seeing that the fare is ten cents, they will look grieved and go down and take the horse-car."

Philosophy of Position in Repose.

There is a reason for everything, if we can only find it out, but it is sometimes very hard to discover the reason for the very simplest things. Every one who has traveled much, and even those who have merely looked through books of travel, must have been struck by the variety of attitudes assumed by the people of different countries. The Hindoo sits down on the ground with his knees drawn up close to his body, so that his chin will almost rest upon them; the Turk squats down cross-legged; the European sits on a chair, while the American often raises his legs to a level with his head. Nor are the postures assumed by the same people under varying circumstances less diverse. Climate or season, for example, will cause considerable al

CRIMINAL CONDUCT

Indulged in by Lewis Musick, the Well-Known Cow Catcher.

Patrick Devlin on Trial in the Criminal Court for Murder.

The Grand Jury Find an Indictment Against M. C. Brady,

Charging Him with Loving Two Women Wisely and One Not Well—Other Criminal News.

Lew Musick at His Old Tricks.

There are few politicians or people living in St. Louis that do not know Lew Musick, who at one time held the position of Deputy Jailor here. After losing that position he turned dog catcher, and graduated from that line of business into a constable. While engaged in the latter occupation he made himself very obnoxious to the people living on the outskirts of the city by taking up cows under the old stock law, which prohibits cattle from running at large. His way of doing business so annoyed the people that daily complaints were made to Mayor Overstolz. About a year ago the Mayor at last concluded that Musick was crooked, and revoked his license, but that individual, notwithstanding this fact, has still followed the occupation of a constable, picking up stray cattle whenever chance allowed. Several persons objected to Musick capturing and holding their cattle, and secured his arrest upon charges of grand larceny. Lew in these trials always came out at the big end of the horn, and after every acquittal pitched into business of cow catching livelier than ever. His latest exploit is the most thrilling of all his adventures and has come within an inch of granting him as a murderer. As Fritz Hoffstetter, a dairyman, who lives on the corner of Bovie and Randell avenue, was driving his cattle home yesterday noon from his pasture at the Fordemille House on the Olive street road, he met Musick, who was accompanied by three others who immediately began to assail Lew in taking the cows away from the dairyman. The latter resisted, whereupon Musick drew a revolver and fired four shots at Hoffstetter, one of the bullets taking effect in the left side of the back just above the hip. Soon after Lew shooting Musick was arrested by Constable James Kirby and Deputy Constable Miller on a warrant issued by Justice Julius J. Smith. As Lew has influence and friends he soon raised bond in the sum of $1,500 for his appearance to answer to the charge on Saturday next.

Murder in the Second Degree.

The time of the Criminal Court to-day is occupied in the trial of Patrick Devlin, charged with murder in the second degree. The alleged crime was committed as far back as October 7, 1876. Devlin was at the time a soldier in the United States Army. On the night in question he with a companion entered the house No. 107 Poplar street, and there met Sylvia, alias Lilly Hammer, the woman whom he is charged with having murdered. She was seated in the parlor adjoining the bar-room. One of the witnesses at the Coroner's inquest testified that Devlin walked into the parlor and said to Sylvia Lewis, a girl who was playing on the piano, "I want that fifty cents." The girl answered: "What fifty cents?" and then Lilly Hammer, who was seated near the Stevens girl, got up and said to Devlin, "You have come in here before and got drunk. The words were scarcely out of her mouth when Devlin drew a revolver from his hip pocket, and, leveling it at Sylvia, fired, each shot her in the abdomen. The woman ran out onto Poplar street, and then fell down in the side entrance to the saloon.

After Devlin had shot Sylvia he fired at Lou Stevens, the bullet passing through her right arm and wounding her in the right eye. After firing this last shot Devlin ran out into the street, but was captured by the police. Drs. Fitzpatrick and Garcia were sent for the next day and attended the wounded woman, but notwithstanding their efforts the woman died from her injuries on the 10th day after the shooting them. The case will go to trial late this afternoon, thus morning's time being taken up in securing a jury in the case. Mr. Frank U. Turner appears for the defendant.

Unhappy Emmaline.

Emmaline Fitzgerald, of No. 1916 Morgan street, paid Prosecuting Attorney Dierkes a visit this morning. She wanted vengeance, and she didn't care who knew it. A man, a base, unprincipled shoemaker, with cheek as black as coal tar and a very liberal pair of lips, had pegged her in the eye. His name was Harlow—wicked Charles Harlow, and his manipulating tools ends in Pegs. A certain factory, on Third and Morgan streets, Charley was yanked by order of the prosecutor, but as Charley had money he was allowed to put up $200 for his appearance to answer to the charge on the 26th day of May next.

Wicked Laura Williams.

Fanny Davis, black as midnight, came into the Four Courts building this morning looking for a warrant. Last night she was standing on the threshold of her mansion in the rear of No. 714 North Seventh street, when she was approached by Laura Williams, a lady of color. Laura said, "I want blood and I must have it." Fanny said, "You'd better go way from here, quick, or I'll make you think you want blood." This remark settled the business and Laura drew her razor and carved Fanny over the forehead. The warrant was issued and Fanny was jailed.

Judge Jones and the Grand Jury Case.

Messrs. Jeff. Chandler and Frank D. Turner have been employed as counsel by the "Big Twelve," to defend the libel suits brought against certain members of that body by Judge Jones. On Friday next they will begin taking depositions in the cases, and from that time forward to the public. Rich developments are expected, and the reading public, if no one else, will be benefited by the investigation. Judge Jones will be assisted by several well known attorneys in prosecuting the cases.

Still Going for the Gamblers.

It will be remembered that all the gamblers indicted by the last grand jury were gathered in except two or three who were reported to be out of town. Yesterday James Tarrant and David Foster, two of the indicted ones, returned to the city and were accompanied by their sympeelers. Ex-Judge Jones went bail for Tarrant in the sum of $500, while J. M. Tarrant went on Foster's bond for the same amount.

Dan Shaudy's Boy.

Daniel Shaudy, of No. 1734 Grove street, has a son, James. The latter works for Kupferle Bros., at No. 604 North Second street. The other day Dan and the old man had a set-to, and the latter got badly laid out. Now to get even he secures James' arrest upon a charge of assault and battery. Jim not caring to go to jail puts up $200 for his appearance to answer to the charge on May 26.

A Black Brute.

Officers Rife and Russell, at a late hour last night, arrested a negro named Harrison Taylor upon a charge of rape. The alleged crime consists of having attempted to outrage the person of a fifteen year old colored girl, on last Saturday evening at the residence of the girl's grandmother, who resides on the corner of Stewart avenue and the Rock Spring road.

Slick Burglars.

Michael Amorose and his good wife were sitting in the rear room of their house on Fourth near Kansas street last evening, when they heard a noise in the front room. Mr. Amorose at once investigated the cause of the disturbance and found a bureau drawer open and a tin box containing $5 60 missing.

Indictment Found.

The grand jury to-day found an indictment against Michael C. Brady, charging him with bigamy. The chief prosecuting witness in the case is Michael's wife, Bessie, who is employed as a domestic in the Lindell Hotel.

Lilly the Masher.

It was on the 13th day of May that Lilly Eber gave her friend Emma Miller a good thrashing. This morning Judge Cady sat on the case, found her guilty, and made her pay $5 and costs for her fun.

Fined the Costs.

Hunt P. Wilson was up before Judge Cady to-day charged with assaulting and battering Christian Krug. Hunt was willing to pay the costs for his fun, did so, and was let go free.

New Warrants.

The following persons were arrested to-day: Oscar Benger, upon a charge of assault and battery. He was jailed to answer.

Dave Roogan, upon a charge of assaulting and battering Patrick Barrett. Defendant gave bail in the sum of $200 to answer to the charge on the 27th inst.

Albert Brewing, upon a charge of assaulting and battering Louis Lowenstein. Albert gave bail in the sum of $200 for his appearance to answer to the charge on the 27th inst.

Bridget De Wire, alias Dwyer, upon a charge of assault and battery preferred by Theresa Lynch. Bridget gave bail for her appearance to answer to the charge on the 26th day of May next.

WORKINGMEN! Look to your interests and save doctor bills by using Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

A Severe Drought.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—A severe drought prevails throughout Kentucky. The blue grass region grass has turned brown and young corn is all dying.

SCRUGGS, VANDERVOORT & BARNEY

Through our house all

NOVELTIES

In goods in our line are invariably first introduced. We now have the pleasure of placing before the ladies of this city those EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL, much talked-of, much desired

Genuine Havana-Finished

PRINTED LINEN LAWNS.

A foreign manufacturer has at last succeeded in PRODUCING FOR US exact duplicates in TEXTURE AND FABRIC of these greatly admired goods, which heretofore could only be

FOUND IN HAVANA.

These goods were manufactured expressly for us on sample furnished by us, and we control the

nited States Market!

None of them will be found on sale in any city in AMERICA unless purchased of us, either directly or indirectly We offer them in great

VARIETY OF DESIGNS AT 50 CENTS

THE RIVER COURSES.

Boats for All Points—Market Boy Lost—The Heatherington—St. Louis Line to Memphis —Freight Coming—New Barges—Items From A 1 Directions.

THE Colorado leaves for Vicksburg to-morrow.

CAPT. H. LOWERY has returned from New Orleans.

RIVER falling here. On gauge at noon 11 feet 6 inches.

OHIO at Evansville, falling; 6 feet 8 inches on the gauge.

THE E. M. Norton left New Orleans Saturday for St. Louis with seven barges.

THE Belle Memphis will arrive this evening, and likewise Tom Davidson's Centennial.

ALTON and Grafton packet Spread Eagle, every day at 3 p. m. Captain Henry Leyhe commands.

THE War Eagle got in at 10:30 a. m. with a good trip of passengers. Fast boats will get the travelers.

THE Missouri River packet for to-day is the fine stern wheel liner Belle St. Louis, Captain John Cartwright. She will leave as advertised, at 5 p. m.

FOR St. Paul the commodious sidewheeler Red Wing will leave the Levee, foot of Market, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Capt. Wm. Higbt commands.

THE model barge now being built for Capt. John Hentze, by Denis Young, at Mound City, Ill., will be ready to launch in the early part of this week.

THE favorite steamer Josie, Capt. Rose Hall, will resume her afternoon positively as advertised, for Dubuque, St. Paul and all way landings, from the Diamond Jo. wharf.

E. H. Brooks will leave Keokuk for Missouri to Pattsmouth, Nebraska, to take on 8,000 sacks corn for J. H. Teasdale & Co., St. Louis. She leaves the latter city Tuesday, May 27th.

THE rapid running and commodious passenger steamer City of Alton, Capt. Horace Bixby, leaves to-morrow evening for New Orleans, 1,017 miles distant, via Memphis.

THE James Howard had notwesn guy and six by passengers and fifty 500 tons of freight, part of which was 2,400 packages forwarding, 900 hds and 400 hhds sugar.—[New Orleans Democrat, May 18.

CAPT. SAM. MONTGOMERY, from the sunken Market Boy, in Salt River, thinks the boat can not be raised, and will wreck her, taking out the engine machinery. The snag has an ugly hole in her bottom.

SINCE last Sunday the river has risen over three feet at St. Paul, and good water all the way down. The Keokuk Gate got in a number of freight here for St. Louis.—[Dunoque Times, 18th.

AMONG the first boats due are the Eldorado, Laura Davis, Alice, Sam Roberts, Pittsburg, Chouteau, Silver, Gold Dust, Arkansas, St. Vannes, Tidal Wave, Kate Dickerson, Lady Lee and Ironsides.

CINCINNATI Gazette yesterday: The Jacob Heatherington came down from Wheeling yesterday with two loads of and one empty barge. Her tow is for St. Louis. She will leave for that point to-morrow.

THE steamers Butte and Dakota passed Bismarck yesterday morning coming up. The steamer Nellie Peck, Capt. W. H. Sims master and W. T. Gilham clerk, will start on her up-river trip this morning.—[Yankton Press.

CAPTAIN MERRILL says: "I have thus far only received authority to have the snag-boat and dredges put in order for the season's work, but no authority to begin a work. As soon as I do, and orized to begin work I will gladly do so."

BISMARCK dispatch, 14: "The Coulson steamer Montana, the largest craft that ever plowed in the Upper Missouri, is lying at Bismarck wharf. The Montana came from Pittsburg, and when she reaches Benton she will have traveled over 4,000 miles.

CAPT. URIAH BROCK takes the Victory below to-day, Genevieve stone quarry and gets three large loads stone. Then she will take to Jefferson Island Arsenal, and she will proceed to St. Paul. W. F. Rector is clerk of the Victory, and Ancient Bill Scofield, pilot.

THE propeller "Quebec," of the Northwest Transportation Company, which arrived at Sarnia last week, being the first boat from Duluth this season, had on board 11,000 bushels of Manitoba wheat, 600 barrels of flour, 22 tons silver ore from Silver Islet and about 50 passengers.

THE Future City left New Orleans Saturday for St. Louis with four barges in tow, containing as freight 7,029 boxes tin, 933 bars iron, 144 packages earthenware, 175 tons soda ash, 70 ditches cuttle coal, 1,000 boxes crackers, 80 barrels ginger ale, 30,000 feet of lumber and a lot of furniture.

THE elegant and new spruce steam packet De Smet will leave this evening for Cairo, Paducah and all way landings. The veteran Capt. Brayner, who built the De Smet, has been in the trade youth and maturity, is the popular commander of the De Smet, and in the office the affable and efficient George Baker is constantly to be found.

MEMPHIS, 18: The Belle Memphis left for St. Louis at daylight, and is the first of the Anchor Line to turn back from here. With the Genevieve she will form a semi-weekly line to St. Louis during the spring season. The Rob Roy will resume here from St. Louis week after next, to run in the Arkansas City trade twice each week, Capt. John B. Davis in command.

CINCINNATI Commercial, 19: Capt. Jas. Good visited Capt. Leathers' new Natchez, at the marine ways yesterday, and is pleased with her model and general outlines, and says she is the prettiest steamer of her class ever launched at the Gibson House, and will soon be able to visit his new home in New Orleans.

THE lake grain trade within the few days past has exhibited extraordinary activity. As Duncan on Thursday charters were made at 2c, and room for at least 1,000,000 bushels was engaged. There is no difficulty now in getting all the seamen that are needed at $1 50 per day. The outlook for a busy and prosperous season on the great water route therefore is now as encouraging as it could well be.—[New York Bulletin.

EXTORTIONATE charge for pilots' licenses.—Pilots to the war pilots' license on Western rivers cost the pilots $5 for original, and $1 per year for a "renewal." These were the charges established by Congress about 1832. During the war a war tax was added, making the original $10, and a renewal the same sum, $10. These rates still prevail. We, the pilots, protest against a longer continuance of this outrageous and unjust charge. We are less able to pay $10 now than we were to pay $5 previous to the war. J. M.

And a hundred other Mississippi and Missouri River pilots.

[For Additional River News See Fourth Page.]

BROWN'S Vermifuge Comfits or Worm Lozenges—surest of all remedies to eradicate worms. 25 cents a box.

ADDITIONAL COMMERCIAL.

Receipts and Shipments of Wheat at Principal Points.

	Receipts— To-day.	Yes'day.	To-day.	Shipments— Yes'day.
St. Louis	8,829	13,788	6,736	4,130
Chicago	126,988	74,328	110,133	128,371
Milwaukee	71,600	71,600	16,800	14,300
New York	230,000	108,000		
Baltimore	96,000	64,600	30,403	
Toledo	21,000	16,000	34,000	20,000

Stocks and Bonds.

Corrected by L. A. Coquard, stock and bond broker corner of Third and Pine streets.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	When Payable.	Int. Rate.	Coupons Off.	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s	1881	6 p c gold.	Jan. & July.	106½	107¼
New 5s	1881	5 p c gold.	quarterly.	103	104
New 4½s	'76	1891	4½ p c gold	quarterly.	103½	103¾
New 4s	1877	1907	4 p c gold.	quarterly.	102½	103½

RAILROAD BONDS.

N. Mo. 1st m.	'89	7 p c cur.	Jan. & July.	114½	115
Mo. Pa. 1st m	'88	6 p c cur.	Feb. & Aug.	108	108½
K. M. 1st m.		7 p c gold.	Feb. & Aug.	114	114½
K. Pac. 1st m		6 p c gold.	Feb. & Aug.	118	119

MISSOURI SIXES.

Due 1882	103	Due 1888	106
Due 1886	105	Due 1889	106
Due 1887	105½		

ST. LOUIS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

City 6s, gold	106 @ 107½
City 6s, gold sterling bonds	106 @ 107½
City 6s, sewer bonds	106 @ 107
City 6s water bonds	106 @ 107
County 6s, gold	105½ @ 106
County 7s, currency	106 @ 107
Interest to seller.	

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
Land warrants, 160 acres	$155	$158
Land warrants, 120 acres	115	120
Land warrants, 80 acres	75	80
Land warrants, 40 acres	35	40

COIN AND EXCHANGES.

New Orleans Exchange, sight	par.
" " 60 days	2.50

MONEY.

Bank Discounts for 1st class paper	7 @ 8	per cent.
Outside discounts for 1st class paper	12@ 24	per cent.
Real estate securities	8 @ 10	per cent.

ST. LOUIS CLEARING HOUSE.

Clearings	$ 3,586,038
Balances	287,481

Receipts and Withdrawals of Wheat

FROM ELEVATORS FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDED 6 P. M. MAY 19.

	Receipts.	Shipts.
St. Louis	3,412	7,241
" St. Louis	.....	11,335
Chicago	5,100	.....
Venice	.....	.....
Total	17,805	11,972

Withdrawals of Grain at St. Louis

FROM ELEVATORS FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING 6 P. M. MAY 19.

(Warehouses not included.)

	City.	R. R.	River.	Total.
Wheat, bu	6,092	11,500		17,592
Corn, bu	14,346	5,100	36,285	55,731
Oats, bu	6,470	868	.....	7,338
Rye, bu	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barley, bu	1,410	.....	.....	1,410
Total	28,318	17,468	36,285	82,071

Grain in Store in St. Louis.

In the various Elevators named, at 6 p. m., May 19, 1879.

Elevators Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley
St. Louis	69,421	657,116	10,414	460	19,829
St. Louis	13,946	262,000	5,233	833	8,023
E. St. L.	1,342	17,05-	30,918	.....	891
Advance	39,000	62,500	.....	.....	.....
Venice	2,000	70,252	8,130	.....	3,291
Total	122,281	987,771	57,741	680	32,035

*A., B. and W. H. included.

Exports from the Principal U. S. Ports for Weeks Ended on the Dates Given.

	May 17, 1878.	May 10, 1879.	May 18, 1878.
Flour, bris	103,922	85,756	57,743
Wheat, bu	2,120,104	1,361,436	1,775,410
Corn, bu	1,691,477	1,893,317	2,393,893
Oats, bu	54,156	45,600	83,196
Rye, bu	85,152	190,392	343,870
Barley, bu	12,500	.....	.....
Pork, bris	5,707	5,037	8,851
Lard, lbs	7,628,612	8,414,500	5,940,145
Meats, lbs	6,890,204	10,172,591	8,910,300

Stock of Grain in Store at Toledo.

	May 19, 1879.	May 12, 1879.	May 20, 1878.
Wheat, bu	288,000	460,102	408,000
Corn, bu	240,000	340,623	610,000
Oats, bu	39,000	24,500	113,000
Rye, bu	.....	.....	12,000
Barley, bu	25,000	.....	.....

Stocks of Grain in Store at Chicago.

	May 20, 1879.	May 13, 1879.	May 21, 1878.	May 22, 1877.
Wheat	5,274,035	6,011,715	587,004	1,729,375
Corn	2,718,842	3,751,480	812,078	3,812,267
Oats	212,413	307,594	141,512	193,649
Rye	222,946	227,946	76,167	180,455
Barley	211,997	261,047	311,991	289,758

Grain Inspections.

Wheat—1 car No. 2 spring, 7 cars No. 2 red winter, 6 cars No. 3 red winter, 3 cars No. 4 winter, 2 cars rejected winter. Total—19 cars.

Corn—31 cars No. 2 white mixed, 26 cars No. 2 mixed. Total—57 cars.

Oats—3 cars No. 2, 1 car No. 2 white. Total—5 cars.

Rye—1 car No. 2. Total—1 car.

General Markets.

LEAD—Market steady. Spot sales of soft Missouri at $3. Demand limited.

PIG IRON—Firm and selling at $13@13 50 in first hands.

HIGHWINES—Steady; in fair demand at $1 03.

SALT—Domestic, $1 35@1 40 ₱ bri; G. A. at $1 25 ₱ sack. Coarse or fine bulk $7 ₱ ton. Foreign neglected.

CHEESE—Good scarce and wanted; low and medium plenty and dull. Choice part skimmed at 6@6½; mild full stock nominal at 7@7½c; sharp, skimmed or poor, at 1½c to 3c.

GRASS SEEDS—None offered worthy of mention, and prices nominal. An active demand for Hungarian and white millet—former had $1 25 bid, and latter worth about $1 20@1 25; German millet at $1 25 for prime; redtop $3@4 35c; timothy $1 20@1 25.

ONIONS—New in light request at $3 50@3 75. Old neglected.

DRIED FRUIT—Demand light, and little offered. We quote: Peaches—mixed 2½@3c, halves at 3½c. Apples—poor to fair 2c to 3c; prime to choice 3¼@3½c.

SWEET POTATOES—Yams dull and lower at $1 50 per bri.

WHITE BEANS—Dull; neglected no doubt on account of the large supplies of garden truck. We quote at $1 to $1 25 for fair to prime; Eastern from store—medium $1 35@1 40, navy at $1 50@1 60.

COUNTRY GRAIN—Slow at $1 60@1 65.

FLAXSEED—No demand for sowing—season being over. Inferior dull at $1@1 10; prime $1 25@1 30 per bu.

PECANS—Steady. Western 3@4½c, I. T. and medium Texas 5@5½c; large Texas 6c.

PEANUTS—Scarce and firm. Red at 4@5c, white 5@5½c.

DRIED GREEN PEAS—Scarce and firm at $1 40@1 50 from store.

HEMP SEED—Steady, with light offerings and demand; prime $1 45@1 50.

CRANBERRIES—Selling from store at $5 50@8 50 ₱ bri.

ORANGES—Stock small and market firm at $4 75@5 ₱ box for Messina—$6@6 50 for Imperial and Crown.

LEMONS—Steady at $3@3 50 ₱ box for Palermo and Messina.

COCOANUTS—Steady at $37 50@40 ₱ 1,000.

BANANAS—Sound on orders $2@2 50 ₱ bunch.

SPRING SPECIALTIES.

Business Suits in Foreign and Domestic Cassimeres.
Dress Suits of the Most Elegant Fabrics, and Perfect Fitting.
Boys' School and Dress Suits, Made with Patent Double-Head Stitch.

F. W. HUMPHREY & CO.,
200 and 202 N. Fifth, Cor. Pine.

STEAMBOATS.

MISSOURI RIVER.

KANSAS CITY PACKET CO.—STAR LINE.

For Augusta, Jefferson City, Boonville, Glasgow Cambridge and New Frankfort.

Str. BELLE ST. LOUIS.....CARTWRIGHT, Master. Leaves every Tuesday, at 5 p. m.

For Augusta, Jefferson City, Boonville, Glasgow, Cambridge, New Frankfort, Lexington and Kansas City.

Str. FANNIE LEWIS.....Yore, Master

Leaves Saturday, May 24, at 5 p. m., from wharf-boat foot of Olive st.

R. J. WHITLEDGE, Secy.
L. F. D'ARCAMBAL, } Agents.
HUNTER BEN JENKINS, }

UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

Keokuk Northern Line Packet Co.

For Clarksville, Louisiana, Hannibal, Quincy and Keokuk.

STR. GOLDEN EAGLE.....Asbury, Master, Leaves Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 p. m.

For Clarksville, Louisiana, Hannibal, Quincy and Keokuk.

Str. WAR EAGLE.....Thompson, Master, Leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 p. m.

For Burlington, Muscatine, Rock Island, Davenport, Dubuque, La Crosse, Winona and St. Paul.

RED WING.....Hight, Master,

Leaves TUESDAY, May 20, at 4 p. m.
W. F. DAVIDSON, President.

EAGLE PACKET COMPANY.

For Madison, Alton and Grafton.

Str. SPREAD EAGLE.....H. Leyhe, Master,

Leaves 10th and Main sts. Receiving at Eagle Packet Company's wharfboat, foot of Vine street.

HENRY LEYHE, Supt.
TRUE DODGE, Agent.

DIAMOND JO. LINE.

For Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington, Davenport, Dubuque, McGregor, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Str. JOSIE.....Hall, Master,

Leaves TUESDAY, 26th, at 4 p. m. Loading at the foot of Washington avenue. Through rates given to all points on the Ilan. and St. Jo. and M., I. and N. Railroads.

T. J. RUFORD, Agent, 517 North Levee.

LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

NEW ORLEANS ANCHOR LINE.
FOR NEW ORLEANS AND WAY LANDINGS.

STEAMER
CITY OF ALTON,
BIXBY.....Master.

Leaves Wednesday, May 21, at 5 p. m.

STEAMER
CENTENNIAL,
DAVIDSON.....Master,

Leaves Sunday, May 25, at 10 a. m.

For freight or passage apply on board wharfboat, foot of Market street.

JOHN W. CRONAN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

N. B.—Through bills lading given to Shreveport via N. O. R. R. Co. (Aiken's Line.)

OHIO.

For Cairo and Paducah, Light Draught Side-Wheel Str.

DESMET,

J. A. Bruner, Master. Leaves every Tuesday for Paducah and Cairo, and Saturday for Paducah and Cairo, at 5 o'clock.

T. K. VOGELEES, 500 Commercial st.
L. F. D'ARCAMBAL, 221 Olive, } Agents.

NO MORE
RHEUMATISM
OR GOUT
ACUTE OR CHRONIC
SALICYLICA
SURE CURE.

Manufactured only under the above trade mark by the Lurcean Salicylic Medicine Company, of Paris and London.

A positive relief warranted. Permanent cure guaranteed. Now exclusively used by all celebrated physicians of New York and Philadelphia as a simple, harmless and reliable remedy on both Continents. The highest medical authorities pronounce it to cure out of every hundred cases in three days. Secret the only ecnsolidator of the poisonous Uric Acid which exists in the blood, causing the painful symptoms.

One dollar a box, six boxes for $5 00. Sent to any address on receipt of price. Endorsed by physicians. Sold by all druggists. Address

WASHBURN & CO.,
Only Importers' Depot, 212 Broadway, New York.

Elegant Suburban Residence

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

WE OFFER for sale or exchange the late residence of Geo. E. Leighton, Esq., adjoining Cavalry Station on the Kirkwood road, 14 miles from the city; place has 5 acres in lawn, fruit, garden and grass.

All in highest order. House has 13 rooms, with water and gas; ample stables and out-buildings—and is one of the handsomest suburban residences in St. Louis County.

Will be sold on time and terms to suit, or exchanged for city property, improved or unimproved.

Apply to CAVENDER & ROWSE,
Real Estate Agents,
DAVID BAILEY,
509 Chestnut.

May 1.

COLD, DRY STORAGE ROOM,
FOR FOREIGN FRUITS
BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, Etc.,
at reduced rates. For terms apply at
214 North Commercial Street.
GEO. W. WOODWORTH, Supt.

W. H. H. RUSSELL. GEO. R. WENDLING.

RUSSELL & WENDLING,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
S. W. Cor. Fifth and Olive Streets,
ST. LOUIS.

PERSONAL.

BESSIE: "The boy stood on the burning deck" won't you think it all over and come back to me. I will try again Tuesday evening, same hour. T. T. 19

EMIL H. SMALLEY will send his address to letter Carrier No. 72, he will hear of something to his advantage. 19

ICE CHESTS, $6 up. Hot blast coal oil stoves, $4. Hanges, $12@$50. DANA & CO., 115 and 117 Washington avenue.

JOHNSON'S Commercial College, 210 and 212 N. Third street, open day and night. Send for circulars. 17

PERSONAL—Call shoes, $3 50, to measure at Jno. Dessauer's, 415 N. Seventh st. 17

PERSONAL—If you are afflicted with a private disease go to Dr. Dinsbeer, 415 N. Seventh st. 17

PERSONAL—1,000—Bill heads, $1 50 per 1,000. Envelopes same price per 1,000. Tanner & Bro., 414 N. Third street. 17

PERSONAL—Mrs. Lankton, Indian Fortune Teller, 921 N. Seventh street, side entrance. 20

PERSONAL—Chas. Kavanagh has just opened a new saloon at 220 North Seventh street. 19

PERSONAL—Dr. A. Brecht, M.D., Dentist, removed to 1605 Olive st.

WILL the young lady in stone-front on Olive street, who noticed gent on car passing out of will let her understand, and again call on Cherub of the Messiah Sunday morning, please address A. M. R., this office. 19

PROFESSIONAL.

SCIENTIFIC and Philosophical Electro-Magnetic Cure. Rooms 803 N. Seventh street, corner of Morgan street (up stairs). 17

HOPS—New York sell from store at 10@11c.

HONEY—Dull. Comb 7@11c, strained 7@10c.

CIDER—Dull; sweet $3 50@4 ₱ bri.

MAPLE SUGAR—Dull at 8@12½c, as to qual ity.

SORGHUM—Prime steady at 20@23c.

POP CORN—Steady, at 1c to 1½c.

BROOM CORN—Steady, at 2@3½c—choice to.

WOOL—Demand active and prices firm, with good movement. We quote: Tub-washed—choice at 39@43c, medium 32@36c, dingy or low 25@27c; unwashed—medium combing 22½@23c, medium and combing mixed 21½@22½c, medium 2@@2½, clothing 19@20c, coarse 17@18½c, light fine 17@18c, heavy fine 15@16c. Burry, black and cotted 3c to 10c ₱ lb less. Offerings light. Receipts running poor. Dry fleece steady. Receipts running poor.

DRY FRUIT—Demand light, and little offered. We quote: Peaches—mixed 2½@3c, halves at 3½c. Apples—poor to fair 2c to 3c; prime to choice 3¼@3½c.

SWEET POTATOES—Yams dull and lower at $1 50 per bri.

WHITE BEANS—Dull; neglected no doubt on account of the large supplies of garden truck. We quote at $1 to $1 25 for fair to prime; Eastern from store—medium $1 35@1 40, navy at $1 50@1 60.

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FLAXSEED—No demand for sowing—season being over. Inferior dull at $1@1 10; prime $1 25@1 30 per bu.

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COCOANUTS—Steady at $37 50@40 ₱ 1,000.

BANANAS—Sound on orders $2@2 50 ₱ bunch.

*Free of Charge.—All advertisements under the head of "Wanted," not exceeding five lines and not of a business nature, will be inserted free. We propose to make the Post-Dispatch the medium by which the people of St. Louis can supply their various wants. A postal card containing the advertisement mailed in the morning will reach the office in time to secure the appearance of the advertisement the same afternoon.

WANTED SITUATIONS—MALES.

A YOUNG Frenchman arriving from Paris wishes to find any engagement whatever. Address A. A. D., this office. 18

EMPLOYMENT as night watchman, or employment of any kind between the hours of 4 p. m. and 9 a. m.; willing to work a few days on trial. Address F. F., this office. 18

SITUATION Wanted—By a first-class waiter in the city or out of the city; address C. W. B., this office. 14

SITUATION wanted by a young man as bar-keeper; speaks German and English; long experience; good references given. Address this office, G. M. E. 17

SITUATION wanted by a young man of three years experience as city drummer; willing to do anything; salary no object. Address 713 Chestnut street, F. L. M., Jr. 17

SITUATION by a young man who has had 5 years experience as book-keeper and cashier. Best of references. Address "Tipton," Globe-Democrat office. 17

SITUATION wanted—By an industrious man as private watchman, night or day; with reference. Address J. Brennan, 1324 North Ninth street. 16

SITUATION wanted by a competent bookkeeper and correspondent in three languages. Address "Competent," this office. 19

SITUATION to take charge of a hotel, by man and wife who have had ten years' experience in the business. Address W. D. G., this office. 19

SITUATION wanted to cook, wash and iron. Private family. No objections to the country. Gertrude Smith, No. 910 North Eleventh st. 17

YOUNG LADY desires to go to Europe with family; time and services given for expenses. Reference ex. Ad. Tourist, city P. O. 19

WANTED SITUATIONS—FEMALES.

GOOD HELP can be had for city or country, free of charge, at Worthy Woman's Aid, 924 North Eighth street. 2

PLACE for two little girls, aged 12 and 13, to take care of children, or do light house-work. Call at 1913 Christy avenue. 20

SITUATION to do housework or as nurse, can come well recommended. Call at No. 2311 Franklin st. 15

SITUATION to take charge of a respectable family's home in the city, during their absence. Address Miss Lee, 1625 Lucas avenue. 16

SITUATION wanted to cook, wash and iron. Private family. No objections to the country. Gertrude Smith, No. 910 North Eleventh st. 17

YOUNG LADY desires to go to Europe with family; time and services given for expenses. Reference ex. Ad. Tourist, city P. O. 19

WANTED—MALE HELP.

SALESMEN wanted to solicit trade in the city. Salesmen wanted on road. Call at 9 o'clock p. m. Mayer & Newburger, 112 North Second street. 16

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

A GIRL to do general housework wanted at 1625 Benton street. 2

A FIRST-CLASS chambermaid wanted. Windsor Hotel. 20

A FEW LADY CANVASSERS on part salary and commission. American Sewing-machine Co., No. 6 Locust st. 20

GOOD cook, washer and ironer wanted; must bring good recommendations. Apply immediately at 1834 Fourth avenue, near Missouri Pacific depot. 20

A GIRL to do general housework; small family. Call at 3626 Morgan street. 19

A FIRST-CLASS chambermaid wanted. Windsor Hotel. 20

A FEW LADY CANVASSERS on part salary and commission. American Sewing-machine Co., No. 6 Locust st. 20

GOOD cook, washer and ironer wanted; must bring good recommendations. Apply immediately at 1834 Fourth avenue, near Missouri Pacific depot. 20

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

A FEW ENERGETIC CANVASSERS—Either ladies or gentlemen, for a fashionable article, paying a big income profit. Apply at room 1, Insurance Building, 310 North Seventh street. 19

FAMILY SEWING or mending by hand. Miss Welsh, 914 Morgan st. 19

GENTLEMAN having an elegant room in private family, every convenience, with first-class table, desires another gentleman to share with him. References given and required. Address, C. B. Johnson, this office. 19

HOUSE of eight or ten rooms wanted on or near Grand avenue; must be cheap. Address Third Ward, this office. 19

NICE yards and nice basement rooms are essential. Address Dr. Massie, 414 Market street. 19

PUPILS wanted.—Will go to their houses or receive at my rooms. Prof. Elias Whiting, 1930 Olive st. 19

WANTED—Copying to do at 3 cents per folio. Address "Copyist," this office. 20

FOR RENT.

2 FURNISHED rooms, privately at 221 Chestnut street. 17

5 North Eighth Street, Carleton House—Pleasant furnished rooms; also rooms for light housekeeping; cheap rent. 14

1515 CHESTNUT street, furnished rooms with board, southern exposure, references exchanged. 20

1825 OLIVE street, rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; terms reasonable. 15

A 8 room front, 8 rooms house, Stoddard addition. Address, Cash, this office. 19

A VERY neat 5-

MANILLA

HATS

IN THREE COLORS.

THE LIGHTEST AND MOST DURABLE

SUMMER HATS WORN.

Lewis and Groshon,

FIFTH AND OLIVE.

7:30 P. M. 7:30

T ART SALE T

O By Auction of the Gale Collection of over O

200

FINE

N Oil Paintings N

MARBLES, ETC.,

I AT I

Pettes & Leathe's

G GALLERIES, G

No. 608 Washington Ave.,

H Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, at 7:30 o'clock. H

T B. SCOTT, Jr. T

Will conduct the sale.

THE GUN CLUB.

The First Day's Match at the Jockey Club Grounds.

Bogardus Not to Be a Contestant.

Score of To-Day's Shooting—A Big Bird Slaughter.

General Sporting Notes—Hanlan and Plaisted—The Great Northern Handicap.

The Shooting Tournament.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

JOCKEY CLUB GROUNDS, May 20, 12 m.

The shoot of the St. Louis Gun Club at the Jockey Club grounds has been the expected event in sporting circles for some weeks. Fine shooters have been invited, and everything done which would attract a large attendance. The grounds have been arranged for the gunning tourney with considerable care and skill. The place selected for the shoot is south of the grand stand in the center of the track. Several tents have been erected and the traps fixed south of the largest one. The traps are stationed and the distance has been marked by pieces of scantling let into the earth at the various distances of eighteen, twenty-one, twenty-six and thirty-one yards. There are

SIX TRAPS PLANTED

of H and T pattern.

When the reporter first arrived the crowd was rather slim; but they gathered rapidly in until a large margin was filled. The shooter of whom the most is at this hour expected, in the absence of Bogardus and Kleinman, is

MR. FRED. ERB,

of St. Joe. He is a small, rather plain-looking young man, dressed in a quiet suit of gray clothes. He handles the various guns lying on the tables with professional interest.

Prominent among the gunning fraternity present are "W. Barker," captain of the Quincy Gun Club; Mr., Organ, of Chicago; Dr. Emery, of Jackson, Ill.; "Mrs. Partington." The Mobile Gun Club is represented by Mr. G. W. Tunstall, Mr. T. S. Seals and Mr. C. Pritchard. The managers, Messrs. Sedam and Lucas, multiply themselves by a dozen, and are in twenty-four places at once, attending to the comforts of everybody. Half a dozen coops full of pigeons are cooing and strutting to the left of the shooters, occasionally creeping out between the bars to pluck a head of red clover or pass a compliment with a "blue rock" in the opposite cage.

THE FIRST SHOOT

of the day is for a purse of $200 at five single birds, 21 yards rise. The entrance fee is $5, and the following entries were made:

"W. Barker," P. Francke, J. H. Stansberry, J. Miller, — Hasfurther, Chester Kruta, James Doyle, — Brown, — Partington." J. Devonshire, J. Thomas, — Schaig, R. W. Main, Isaac Kuntz, — "Ferguson," — Townshend, — Richards, — Duncan, J. S. Davis, — Seales, — Pritchard, John Smith, C. Harman, — Tunsta', — Bossl, Geo. Meyer, Fred. Erb (barred), R. B. Organ, John Erb, H. W. Judy, Dr. Henry Kleinman, (barred), Sanns.

Messrs. Erb and Kleinman were barred on account of their superior shooting.

Mr. R. J. Roche, of the Turf Exchange, has established himself in the marquier and erected a buffalon board upon which the scores are to be marked.

THE SCORE.

	21 yds.	26 yds.	31 yds.	
Barker	5	3	6	14
Partington	5	3	6	14
Brown	5	3	3	11
Davis	5	3	2	10
Prichard	5	3	2	10
Townsend	5	3	1	9
Meyer	5	3		8
Main	5	3		8
Tunstall	5	1		6
Hasfurther	5			
Doyle	5			
Richards	5			
Higgins	5			
Kuntz	5			
Hathorn	5			

Barker and Partington divided the 1st money, which was $72.

Saunders	4	0	4
Ferguson	4	0	4
Seales	4	0	4
Franke	4	0	4
Hitchcock	4	0	4
"Dix"	4	0	4
Duncan	4	0	4
Reed	4	0	4
Judy	4	3	7
Sands	4	2	6

The second money, won by Mr. Stansbury, amounted to $44.

These are the contestants for the third money with their score at 21 yards:

John Devonshire	3
J. Thomas	3
John Smith	3
John Erb	3
Dr. Henry	3

The match was an exceedingly quiet one. Mr. Lucas acted as referee, and in every instance his decisions were exactly correct.

Most readers of the POST-DISPATCH have probably seen pigeon shoots, but for the benefit of the fraction that are not so blessed, it may be well to describe this one closely.

Half a score of boys stand excitedly around the coops waiting for commands, and, when the word is given, wildly grab some pigeons and rush for the traps with them. The trap looks like an ordinary box on a stick, and has a lid which shuts over on top. This top is thrown open and the box suddenly lifted, when the trap is sprung, throwing the bird four or five feet up in the air.

THE MEN IN TO-DAY'S MATCH

took their places in squads of six, first at the twenty-one yards mark. Lucas assigned himself to the process of about three yards behind; the traps were all filled and the shoosts waited on the referee.

"Barker to the score. Stansbury make ready," sang out Lucas, the umpire and Mr. Barker got into position with his gun well balanced in his hands and his eye keenly fixed on the trap, while Stansberry ira leisurely way adjusted the cartridges in the gun. "Pull," said Barker, suddenly, and a "blue rock" was hoisted into the air. It rose in a straight line and soared and then flew rapidly to the east. "Bang," and it threw a dozen somersaults to the ground, limp and lifeless, lying somewhat like the old Roman gladiators, that Rome might make a holiday.

"DEAD BIRD

for Mr. Barker, Mr. Stansberry to the score, and Mr. Hasfurther make ready," said the referee, and that was all the epitaph poor "Blue Rock" got.

Birds were shot right and left for some time, until one bird, which had fallen a long way from the trap, was "challenged" by somebody in the crowd, and then ensued a curious performance.

The gentleman who brought down the pigeon carefully deposited his gun on his chair and walked with elaborate caution to where the bird had dropped, then the caution became more elaborate; one foot was put before the other with a circumspection that would have done credit to an Indian on the war-path. Then there is a sudden grab at the illusory dove, which flits off a foot or two and stares in

EVER ASTONISHMENT

at its would-be captor. Then "da capo" over and over again. Only those who have observed the chase of a burnished silk hat on a very windy day can do justice in their thoughts to all the beauties of the situation. A crowd of boys unable longer to restrain their ardor will volunteer and chase the bird arduously, but their well-intentioned efforts are met with a chorus from all over the field. "Drat ye; let those birds alone, can't ye?" Then the boys subside, and eventually the bird is caught. The proud captor brings it fluttering to the referee, who examines it with as much care as though he were about making an autopsy and at last pronounces the final decree "Dead bird" or "Lost bird," as the case may be.

AROUND THE PLACE

where the gunners stand, in a huge circle, are planted little banners of the land of the free and the home of the brave, indicating the position of a child's line which is wound through a number of stakes. This is bounds, and if a bird dies outside of this charmed circle its death redounds to nobody's credit but its own, for it will not be scored for the shooter.

Whenever a bird is shot, however, no matter where it falls, it becomes the prey of the horde of boys who infest the place, and even if the dove has escaped the lead of the sportsman and fairly earned its life, its neck is speedily twisted off and the pain of its headless carcass seems to be just as pleasing to the young savages as the suffering of its whole body is to their elder congeners, the gentlemen sportsmen.

CAPT. BOGARDUS

was on the grounds, watching the young idea shooting, and seemingly much interested in the progress the boys were making. He stayed to a reporter that he did not propose to enter in any of those matches at all. He supposed he would be lured anyhow, but he had no desire to shoot. He says that on Friday, however, he may give something of an exhibition of what he could do with a shooting iron. He says that if he makes arrangements to give an exhibition he will bring his son to town and let him show his wonderful rifle shooting.

Eugene Bogardus is said to be the only rival in the world to Dr. Carver in his practice use of the rifle. Captain Bogardus said that the boys out at the grounds to-day were

SHOOTING VERY WELL,

and that Erb, especially, was a very fine shot. He did not think, though, that Erb should have been barred out of to-day's match, as he is not professional enough to count. Mr. Franke, who is said to be Erb's backer, and who was the winner of the magnificent badge which he himself presented to the St. Joseph Gun Club, was pretty badly left, for a man with such a large badge. One of the most curious things to an outsider is, that the winner of second or third money is not by any means the second or third best shot.

On the contrary, in to-day's match, for instance,

THE SECOND MONEY

was carried off on a score which was beaten by half a dozen of the losers.

A large attendance is anticipated to-morrow, as the threatening aspect of the clouds this morning causelessly detained many people at their homes. The shooting to-morrow will be of a better grade, it is hoped, than to-day's, which was, it must be confessed, "rather amateurish."

Aquatic.

PLAISTED.

By Cable to Western Associated Press.

LONDON, May 20.—Plaisted is at Newcastle to arrange a match with Nicholson.

ROSS RETURNS.

Wallace Ross, unable to obtain an opponent in England, has started for America to participate in the summer regattas. He also hopes to make a match with Courtney or Riley. He promises to return to England in the autumn, when he may try for the championship.

IN TRAINING.

Hanlan has returned to Scotswood and will renew his training to-day.

BETTING.

He is still the favorite; $100 to $5 was taken on him on Monday.

Louisville Race.

By Western Associated Press.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 20.—First race, mile and a quarter, resulted in a dead heat between Fortuna and Glenmore, Keene Richards third; time 2:30 1-2. Ten started: Essilah, Fortuna, Glenmore, Dunkirk, Mary R., and the field, consisting of Conn, Signal, Mollie McGinly, Keen Richards and Douglass. The race was beautifully contested.

Great Northern Handicap.

CASTLEREAGH WINS.

By Cable to Western Associated Press.

LONDON, May 20.—The Great Northern Handicap race to-day at the York spring meeting was won by Castlereagh, Tenter Gate second, Knight Templar third.

The Louisville Races.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 20.—Preparations for the races which commence this afternoon are very thorough, and the entries insure a fine season of sport.

A Humane Request.

The following letter, which explains itself, was sent to-day:

ST. LOUIS, May 20, 1879.

Mr. Joseph D. Lucas and Capt. J. D. Sedam:

GENTLEMEN—I see by the newspapers that you are the managers of the sporting tournament advertised to take place to-day, and that you have several thousand birds which are to be shot at there. Do you think the skill and marksmanship of those who are to contend for the prizes. While the society which I have the honor to represent in a recent construction of the law) is powerless to prevent this wholesale slaughter of innocent birds, I would respectfully request that a committee be appointed by the "Live-Killers" to see that each wounded bird may be immediately killed so as to cause as little pain as possible. Yours, truly, R. S. MACDONALD,

President of the Humane Society of Missouri.

City Hall Notes.

There were ten burial certificates issued from the Health Department to-day.

The collections to-day amounted to $5,376 75.

Anne Mahoney was this morning transferred from the Lunatic Asylum to the City Insane Asylum. Amanda Taylor, No. 1917 Franklin avenue, was admitted this morning.

The Inspector of Buildings received bids to-day for a roller for O'Fallon Park.

The Committee on Elections and Registration heard Contestant Kelly's complaint against Democratic Alderman Van Dolsen following names of persons who have been appointed by the Mayor to serve at the coming election to be held in the Twenty-second Ward, for a member of the House of Delegates, on the 28th inst.: District No. 217—Judges—Theodore Keller, Sr., Irvin L. Bates, Lorenz Padberg, John Withnell; clerks—Louis Ost, Jr., Eugene B. Miltenberger. District No. 218—Judges—August A. Blumenthal, Jr., John Tett, Michael J. Murphy; clerks—Thomas Mc-Clerk—Frank H. Eistroth and James G. Greer.

GROCERS fill sell Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic.

ONE of the handsomest specimens of artistic pen-work ever seen in this city was exhibited on 'Change to-day in the shape of the memorial and resolutions adopted by the Merchants' Exchange relative to the death of John B. Maude. The memorial as shown to-day was in the work of a stenographer, by Alfred Wesenahn, whose display at the Centennial was awarded the first prize.

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LEGAL NOTES.

Such as Were Unearthed at the Court-House To-Day.

Important Opinions in the Court of Appeals—Receiver Alexander—Jury Commissioner's Deputies.

Receiver Alexander.

The proceedings for the removal of L. E. Alexander, receiver of the Columbia Life, were resumed before Judge Rombauer, referee, at 11 o'clock a. m. to-day. Mr. Morrison, cashier of the Columbia Life, who took the witness stand last evening, was placed upon the stand and cross-examined at length by Mr. John Glover, but no new facts were elicited. Mr. L. E. Alexander, the receiver, testified that the trade with Daniels for the Davis farm and the Lindell avenue property were two separate transactions. He was to furnish the money himself for the Lindell avenue property.

The following letter was filed with the referee:

ST. LOUIS, April 24, 1879.

MY DEAR THOMAS:—W. B. Thompson told Conway to-day that if you would tell or repeat a statement made "by a certain party" to-day in his office, in your presence, in reference to the manner in which Alexander, receiver of the Columbia Life, had disposed of certain lands in Jefferson county belonging to the company—that the revelation would disclose something awful." He declined to say anything more about it, or even to give names. Now if there is anything "awful" or even interesting in the matter, I should feel greatly obliged to know. Please let me hear it—confidentially, if you choose—as I may have to deal with it if some pending legislation matures into law, and greatly oblige Your friend,

W. S. RELFE.

Mr. John Glover stated to a POST-DISPATCH reporter that the evidence adduced was sufficient to remove Mr. Alexander, as it had been clearly proved that he was guilty of crooked practices.

The Back Tax Limitation.

The Court of Appeals to-day reversed and remanded the case of Collector Rosenblatt vs. Frederick Heman. This was an action for enforcing the lien of the State on real estate for back taxes assessed for the years 1871 and 1872, by judgment and sale under execution provided by the revenue law of April 12, 1877. The defendant demurred on the grounds: 1st. That the petition did not state facts sufficient to constitute a ground of action. 2d. That the facts stated show that plaintiff had no ground of action. 3d. That the act of April 12, 1877, in so far as it undertakes to authorize the suit for the recovery of the taxes therein sued for, is in violation of the Constitution of the State. 4th. That the action is barred by the statute of limitations. The demurrer was sustained and judgment rendered for defendant on the pleadings. The defendant declined to argue the case in the Court of Appeals on the ground that a mistake was made in appealing the case, as it did not present the points upon which it was intended to test the statute of limitations. Judge Bakewell, who delivered the opinion, says: "The cause of action so far as it is for taxes assessed for the year 1872 appears not to be barred by the statute, because the tax bill for that year was collectible from twenty days before August 1, 1872, and became delinquent on January 1, 1873. From that date until the passage of the act of 1877, which changed the limitation, is less than five years, so that, conceiving that the statute of limitations was running against proceedings of this character, no action to enforce the lien of the State for the taxes of 1872 was not barred."

This leaves the limitation question still unsettled.

The Jury Deputies.

It was announced at the Court-house to-day that Mr. Cabell, the Jury Commissioner, had presented to the Judges of the Circuit Court a list of his deputies, which had been confirmed. Mr. Cabell was conspicuous for his absence from his usual haunts to-day, and the Judges, who had to confirm the appointees, were unusually reticent. It has leaked out that Mr. Fuyge is a nephew of a recent construction of the law) is powerless to prevent this wholesale slaughter of innocent birds, would respectfully request that a committee be appointed by the "Live-Killers" to see that each wounded bird may be immediately killed so as to cause as little pain as possible. Yours, truly, R. S. MACDONALD,

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CLOTHING

CASH OR CREDIT.

Browning, King & Co.,

Corner Fourth and Franklin Avenue.

BLACK CRAPE

Dressed and Finished

Equal to New at

W. H. CLARK'S

Millinery Establishment,

509 N. Fourth St.

LOCAL NEWS.

MR. W. C. STEIGERS is the only authorized advertising agent of the POST-DISPATCH in St. Louis. All contracts made by him will be recognized as if made in the office.

MR. F. L. MARSHALL is the duly authorized traveling agent of the St. Louis POST-DISPATCH, and is authorized to canvass for the paper outside of St. Louis.

MR. FIRMIN EVANS is authorized to receive subscriptions for the POST-DISPATCH in the State of Illinois.

DRUGGISTS all sell Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic.

Louisville Races—Vandalia Line.

Round trip tickets to Louisville and return only $12. Good going until May 22d inclusive, and to return up to and including May 29th. For sale at ticket office, No. 100 North Fourth street.

JAMES M'NICHOL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

SIXTH AND OLIVE STREETS.

DR. WHITTIER, all private matters, hours 8 a. m. till 8 p. m., as for 25 years past, cures blood diseases, impediments to marriage, etc. Charges moderate. Advice free. Call or write.

Rubber Garden Hose.

50 feet ¾-inch 2-ply Hose, including Couplings and Clamps, only $3 75. 50 feet ¾ inch 3-ply, including Couplings and Clamps, only $5 00. We keep all grades of Rubber Hose manufactured, including our First Premium, Carbolized, &c., &c. We have the most complete stock of Garden Hose Reels in the City, from $1 75 to $4 00 each.

GOODYEAR RUBBER CO.,

GEO. B. THOMSOM, Agt.,

409 N. Fourth st.

REED'S Gilt Edge Tonic tones the system.

ON TIME!

When a store full of customers, composed of our best citizens, become enthusiastic over goods, it looks very like there was something besides wind and humbug in it. We have not been scouring the market for nothing; fifteen cases, each of which might serve a small family for a house, were opened on Saturday night, the goods all assorted and marked ready for sale—the prices really astonishing those accustomed to see cheap goods. We can tell the public the simple truth and frighten them; but we don't want to frighten you, but would like you to come and see for yourselves. If we do not show better goods at lower prices than you even hoped they might be, then call us In "famous" instead of our well-merited name, so familiar in every household. We have the goods all right, no delay in the receipt, so come on, from curiosity or to buy. We will welcome you at

"FAMOUS,"

705 to 715 Franklin Ave.

—15,000 bu. reg. No. 2 red, 7 cars do reg. St. L. and 2 cars do. st. fr. at $1 12. 1 car do reg'y at $1 11¾; 5 cars No. 3 red part in V. and Al. at $1 08¾; 2 cars No. 2 Mediterranean at $1 12. No offerings of No. 1 red. No. 4 or rejected—nor any bids on call proportionate to their value. [Spring—a car grade No. 2 sold at 93c, but 92c was all obtainable otherwise; by sample—150 sks medium soft at 92c, 1 car mixed with winter at 95c, both in elev.]

Corn—Samples ½c higher, and in brisk milling and shipping demand; white-mixed on E. trk sold at 39¾c to 40c; St. Charles on this side at 43c. Grades—No. 2 mixed scarce and higher, selling at 34¾c for short storage and 34¾c st. fr., closing at 34¾c (⅝c higher), and in demand from local buyers of that. Rejected sold steadily in Venice at 23½c, but higher bids of 33¾c in Central and 34c strictly fresh st. Illinois failed to get any—none offered there. No. 2 white mixed sold freely to Southern shippers and millers a fraction better at 38c. Sales: Grades—2 cars rejected in V. at 33½c, 6 cars No. 2 mixed storage out to-morrow at 34¾c, 15,000 bu on. reg at 34¾c—same bid for more at close. 3 cars do fr. and st. fr. St. L. at 34⅝c, 27 cars No. 2 white mixed in this and K. side elevs. at 39c.

Oats—Sacked samples in large supply, yet steady at 34c for prime mixed and white—demand active, and movement large on this basis into feeders' and other buyers' hands. Grades—No. 2 in very light request at principal holder's rate of 30c, but would have moved freely at 28½c—little to be had at that, however. Rejected bid steady; No. 2 white firmer and in southern order demand at 30¾c. Sales: Grades, 2 cars No. 2 in St. L. and 2 cars do, 3 do reg. this side at 30c, 3 No. 2 white do at 30½c.

Rye—Higher, and in demand on orders. Sales: Grades—6 cars No. 2 in St. L. and rej. at 49¾c, 1 car rejected in St. L. at 46c; sample—176 and 49 sks prime at 50c, 17 choice at 51c.

Barley—Dragging and easier. Sales: 1 car strictly prime Iowa at 57c, 1 choice do at 62½c, 2 choice Wisconsin at 65c.

Provisions—Pork at $10 f. o. b. East side, and prime sales at 10 00@10 05. Lard—Meats and bacon lower—former 5c @ 100 lbs off. Bacon clear rib largely down—short clear very scarce, but pretty well obtained. Futures neglected—lower to sell. Sales: 100 brs l. o. b. East side at $10; orders—50 brs at $10 37½; 25 brs at—Considerable inquiry for country cure, and some large sales at points above pending—160,000 lbs c'ribs in treaty at one point—at 5c; 1 car 50,000 lbs shoulders at 4c; sales: one lot of 100,000 lbs c'ribs at Madison (freight 5c) at 4¾c, 2 cars do to go to Cincinnati at 4 65c, 1 car do do to E. Saint Louis at 4.67½c, 50,000 lbs short clear at depot on P. t., 5,000 lbs shoulders at 3½c. Bacon—Sales 40,000 lbs long clear c. s. c. hams 4½c, 10 lbs deliverable June 15th in E. St. L. at 8½c, 2 cars do av. 15½ lbs very scarce, 1 car pretty well assorted